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## Next Power in Congress: A Man of Complex Ideals *Gingrich's Hard-Line Family Values'* Belie Reality of His Own Upbringing

By Katharine Q. Seelye

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — It was September 1942 when 16-year-old Kathleen Daugherty married Newton C. McPherson Jr., a 19-year-old mechanic in a small town in Pennsylvania. In three days, the marriage fell apart; nine months later, she gave birth to a baby boy, whom she named Newton Leroy.

When Kathleen remarried three years later, her new husband, Robert B. Gingrich, an army artillery officer, adopted her son, who took his stepfather's name.

Today, the boy, Newt Gingrich, is on the verge of becoming the speaker of the House and next in line of succession for the presidency after the vice president. He says he wants to do nothing less than to save American civilization with a renewal of American values.

But, while he often refers to an idealized American family life with Ozzie-and-Harriet mores, Mr. Gingrich has made it clear he did not have such an upbringing himself. As he told The New York Times in the spring: "I'm not sitting here as someone who is unfamiliar with the late 20th century."

He was born fatherless to a teenage mother. He married against his adoptive father's wishes and later underwent a bitter divorce. While promoting family values, he remains close to a daughter who vocally supports abortion rights and a half-sister who is gay. As he has said, he knows life can be complicated.

Kathleen Gingrich, now 68, said that when she was 16, her father was killed in a car accident. He had been the stabilizing influence in her family, she said, and when he was gone, she turned to Mr. McPherson, whom she had known only briefly. "I never should have gotten married to start," she said in a telephone interview from her home in Dauphin, a small town near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Her new husband stayed out late at the slot hall one night, she said, and when she tried to wake him in the morning to go to work, "he got mad and he hauled off and hit me. It was the only time, believe me."

"We were married on a Saturday, and I

left him on a Tuesday," she said. "I got Newt in those three days."

She was not working at the time and could not support herself, so she moved in with her mother, a schoolteacher.

Newt grew up under the tutelage of his maternal grandmother, with whom he shared a bedroom and who stayed with them after Kathleen remarried. His grandmother taught him to read, which he does voraciously to this day.

After the war, his biological father, who had been in the navy, remarried and had two other children. Young Newt retained some relationship with him and was with him when he died at age 48 of lung cancer.

His mother went on to have three daughters with Bob Gingrich. She summed up the relationship between her son and husband by saying, "Newt is a talker; Bob is not." She said her husband preferred doing crossword puzzles.

One of Mr. Gingrich's closest friends, former Representative Vin Weber, said the father-son relationship was complex. "On one hand, there is a side of Newt that is brash, disrespectful of authority and certainly willing to challenge authority, but on the other hand, he really does value father relationships if they can begin to develop," he said.

Mr. Gingrich, who declined to be interviewed for this article, once told a reporter that he could not finish Pat Conroy's novel "The Great Santini," which was about a boy's struggle to prove himself to his father, an overbearing military officer. "His father seemed like a cold, austere kind of person," a former political associate, L. H. (Kip) Carter, said of Mr. Gingrich's view of his adoptive father. "He's felt abandoned his whole life."

Kathleen Gingrich said that of the myriad photographs that have appeared lately of her son, the only one her husband wants to frame is the Nov. 7 cover of Time. It shows a snarling Newt with his mouth agape and the cover line: "Mad As Hell."

The speaker-to-be is consumed with things military, and he often closes his speeches with bursts of patriotism and a reference to his stepfather's military career.

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## China's Creditworthiness Raises Foreign Eyebrows

By Kevin Murphy

*International Herald Tribune*

HONG KONG — A growing list of unpaid bills and credit disputes between Chinese state companies and their foreign business partners and creditors is prompting the uneasy question: Is China good for its debts?

The disputes, and widespread fears that many more lie just under the surface, are making the international business community increasingly worried about its Chinese risk, according to bankers, lawyers and financial analysts here and in Beijing involved in deals in China.

Two fresh cases are being watched with particular concern: The reluctance of China's huge state-owned investment bank, China International Trust & Investment Corp., or CITIC, to pay for the metal-trading losses of its Shanghai branch, and a suit in New York by Lehman Brothers Inc. to recover \$97.5 million in foreign-exchange trading losses.

"When people wake up to China's view toward contracts and the ad hoc accommodation that is often demanded in practice, it's sure to give them pause," said a

lawyer, who spoke on condition that he not be identified.

"With most disputes like this it's not a question of a company's creditworthiness, but the firm's interest in meeting its obligations," the lawyer said, echoing a sentiment widely held among Western businesses closely watching the New York case.

Last month, a group of foreign banks asked the government to step in and help recover \$600 million in unpaid loans from leasing deals.

The cases have laid bare the abundant uncertainties of investing in a Communist country moving quickly but not completely to a market economy. They also highlight the fundamental issues China must confront if it hopes to avoid higher financing costs for its huge development needs in coming years, bankers and lawyers involved in China said.

Development has brought a huge thirst for funds. China's foreign debt is expected to surpass \$100 billion this year after hitting \$85 billion on 1993.

Even Li Ka-shing, the Hong Kong tycoon and an adviser to Beijing who holds

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## Kiosk

### Israel Condemns Bomber to Death

A military court on Thursday sentenced a member of Hamas, the militant Muslim group, to death for planting the bus bombing that killed five people in April, Israel Radio said.

Unless the death penalty is overturned by a higher authority, Said Badarneh, 24, will be the first person to be executed in Israel since Adolf Eichmann in 1962, it said. (Page 2)

### To Our Readers

Because of industrial action affecting our Paris composing room, distribution of Thursday's International Herald Tribune was disrupted at all of its printing sites. The newspaper regrets any inconvenience caused to its readers.

### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	...9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L. Fr.
Armenia	...11.20 FF	Morocco	...12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Qatar	...8.00 Riels
Egypt	...E.P. 5000	Réunion	...11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	...10.00 K.
Gabon	...940 CFA	Senegal	...960 CFA
Greece	...300 Dr.	Spain	...200 PTAS
Italy	...2,400 Lire	Tunisia	...1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	...T.L. 35,000
Jordan	...1 JD	U.A.E.	...8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	...US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10

## For Japanese, All Is 'Confusion' in the Latest Political Free-for-All

By James Sterngold

*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — The political earthquake that ended nearly four decades of one-party government in Japan last year had settled in recent months into a period of quiet maneuvering over who would control the slow reconstruction of the country's political order and how much the economy would be opened.

But suddenly the apparent calm has been shattered, with the conservative rebels who brought down the old system 18 months ago voting to dissolve their new parties in a kind of parliamentary free-for-all and the Socialists, led by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, on the verge of splitting because of a deep ideological rift.

into a new world trading system within the next several weeks. But beyond that, most observers in Japan expect greater upheaval.

With tensions running high, Mr. Murayama has reportedly agreed to cancel an important visit to

China in mid-December so that he can devote himself to preserving his party.

In one of the most potent symbols of the reordering, the Japan New Party of former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, whose formation prefigured this extraordinary realignment of Japanese politics, has voted to disband. And Thursday, the remaining conservative and centrist opposition parties confirmed they will dissolve by early next month, closing a brief but interesting period.

"What we did had great significance, because we proved there can be a change of government in Japan," said Tsutomu Hata, the leader of the opposition Japan Renewal Party and prime minister for a brief, turbulent period last spring.

Together, these groups said they would form a loose-knit party, to be called the New Progressive Party. They vowed to unite to bring down the present governing coalition, consisting of the Socialists and the rightist Liberal Democratic Party.

But shortly after forming the new party, several opposition leaders admitted that it was likely to be temporary and would probably disband soon, perhaps after the next election.

"In a way, this is a transitional step," said Kazuo Aichi, a former defense minister and a leader of the nascent party. "This group has not exactly agreed on a platform. Rather, this resulted from a number of

See JAPAN, Page 7

## How Argentines Domesticated Their Once Coup-Prone Armed Forces

By Calvin Sims

*New York Times Service*

BUENOS AIRES — Ever since Argentina's defeat by Britain in the Falkland War in 1982, the armed forces have been in decline here, and President Carlos Saúl Menem has virtually eliminated any threat of a future military coup through a series of steps since taking office in 1990.

The Menem government has cut military spending in half, reduced the armed forces to 20,000 troops from 100,000, retreated from unprofitable military enterprises and abolished mandatory military service in favor of a professional force.

The Argentine military, well known for violent coups and political ambition, has become innocuous,

perhaps the army most subordinate to democratic rule in South America.

Almost everyone here agrees, albeit with slight trepidation, that a return to power by the military is highly unlikely.

"They no longer wield the power they had 5 or 10 years ago," said Martín Abregú, director of the Center for Legal and Social Studies, a human-rights group here.

Government officials said the future role of the military in Argentina was most likely to be limited to guarding the 2,150-mile frontier, combating terrorism and joining international peacekeeping missions.

"We intend to professionalize the military, to give it a new look, a new role in our society," Defense Minister Oscar Héctor Camilón said in an interview.

Mr. Menem, who himself was imprisoned for five

years by the military, said his incarceration gave him more authority than many to talk about this.

Horacio Jaunarena, a member of Congress and defense minister under Mr. Menem's predecessor, Raúl Alfonsín, thinks that Mr. Menem has gone too far.

"By dismissing the human-rights abuses as a thing of the past, Menem is trying to make up for what he can't give the military in increased funding," he said. "But to do this is a mistake because this country is not yet ready to forget the past. We are still in the healing process."

Throughout its history, Argentina has been dominated by military governments with a record of hu-

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"We were married on a Saturday, and I

## Italian Politics as Usual?

### Berlusconi's War With Magistrates, And Allies, Makes This Crisis Different

By Alan Cowell

*New York Times Service*

ROME — It is not unusual for Italian governments to be labeled shaky or fractious or frail or embattled: the country, after all, has had 52 of them since World War II. So there has been plenty of time — and plenty of governments — to build a political vocabulary suggesting a penchant for instability as endemic as the common cold.

It is not unusual, either, for them to teter on brink, dissolve and change like the colors in a child's kaleidoscope.

And with the announcement that the public prosecutor's office in Rome on Thursday ordered an investigation into alleged misconduct in office by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, the current troubles deepened.

But two things distinguish the crisis swirling around the rightist government of Mr. Berlusconi — the self-described harbingers of renewal now enmeshed in intimations of the same corruption as

be campaigned against — from many of its predecessors.

Throughout the Cold War, when the Christian Democrats kept power as the political deadweight that resisted Communism encroachment, successive coalitions

### NEWS ANALYSIS

tions were underpinned by a fundamental political arithmetic: With a majority of the voters on their side, the many coalitions had a basic community of interest in sharing the spoils of power.

Mr. Berlusconi's coalition, by contrast, has no such inner cohesion, as one of his ministers, Labor Minister Clemente Mastella of the small Christian Democratic Center party, seemed to say Thursday as the prime minister strove to unite his fractured coalition.

"The coalition as it stands now no longer exists," Mr. Mastella said. "We

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## Serbs Tighten Siege

### In UN's Safe Zone

### Bosnia Appeals for a NATO Rescue, But Alliance Is Split on Its Response

By Roger Cohen

*New York Times Service*

## From Bad to Worse for Health Care in Eastern Europe

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

CONSTANTA, Romania — In the shabby maternity ward of the county hospital here, Dr. Veronica Niculescu threw a greasy slab of brown soap onto a table. Crudely made from cheap fat, the soap smelled like a barnyard.

"This is the only soap we have, and it has no disinfectant properties," she said with disgust. "We are told by the government: hospitals and medicine are not productive, so you get no money from us."

The hospital had run out of rubber gloves, and there was no money in the budget to pay for heat this winter, she said.

Romania's health system is probably the poorest in Eastern Europe and has suffered one of the sharpest declines since communism collapsed in 1989. But all over the formerly Communist region, financially strapped governments have neglected health care and now face what experts are calling an unprecedented crisis.

"The mortality and health crisis burdening most Eastern European countries since 1989 is without precedent in the European peacetime history of this century," Unicef said in a report issued in August.

A surge in deaths, particularly among adult men, could be attributed to the erosion of medical services, widespread poverty and stress, the UN report said. At the same time that services were declining, the ef-

fects of smoking, pollution and diets heavy with fat were leading to more illness, it added.

A World Bank assessment this fall concluded that the health situation was so bad in much of Eastern Europe that it was beginning to affect the ability of some countries to compete on the world market.

The Czech Republic is the only East European country where attempts have been made to change the medical system from the Communist model and where the mortality rates have not risen.

Many patients say that health care during the Communist era was far from perfect, and indeed, often a scary procedure. But at least, they say, it was basically free, with additional bribes usually being not much more than a box of chocolates or flowers for the doctor.

Technically, health care in the former East bloc countries remains free. But in many cases, patients complain that payments to doctors are now expected in cash — and in substantial amounts. Only in the Czech Republic has a system been set up where doctors can open a private practice and their patients can get insurance reimbursement.

The gap in health care systems between the former Communist countries and Western Europe is "wide and growing," said Alexander S. Preker, who wrote the World Bank report.

The economic consequences, as well as the human tragedies, involved

in poor health care have drawn sudden attention in Eastern Europe as these findings have come to light:

• Surprisingly, it is not the very young or the old who appear to have suffered most from the ailing health systems, but rather working men between the ages of 20 and 59. The death rate among men, suffering from cardiovascular problems and cancers, has soared in all countries

### The gap between West and East is 'wide and growing.'

covered by the Unicef report, which included Russia and Ukraine, except in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

• Entitlement to a wide range of health services, which was considered one of the mainstays of the Communist era, had begun to diminish before 1989 and has eroded further since.

• Bribery by patients to doctors and nurses was commonplace under the Communists, but has become even more pervasive in some countries as state-run medical institutions pay doctors less than bus drivers. In Poland, a leading newspaper, *Rzecznopospolita*, estimated this month that one-fourth of all the money spent annually in Poland on health care was spent by patients on "bribes and presents."

Patients throughout Eastern Eu-

rope say they feel helpless about the medical care they receive.

Helena Gasiorowska, a 58-year-old grandmother who retired early from her bookkeeper's job in Warsaw because of eye problems, has been treated for glaucoma since 1987. She has had three operations. But each time she has been treated — in one of Warsaw's best hospitals — the doctors use the same antiquated diagnostic equipment, she said.

"Even the doctors complain about the equipment," she said. After each operation, she has stayed in hospital rooms with eight beds. "They were always all occupied," she said.

The price of the prescribed medicine, which should be paid for by the insurance system but is not, beyond her ability to pay from her monthly pension of about \$150, she said.

"I have to buy a small tube of pills, which cost 600,000 zloty, and I have to take them all the time," she said. That is about \$25. "I worked for 36 years, all the time paying an insurance premium, and now when I need health care I get nothing from it."

In Romania, relatives of patients bring food and even basic medical equipment to the hospital. In complicated cases, surgeons are given hefty under-the-table payments to operate.

Liliana Miron, a 27-year-old social worker in Constanta, said her family had to pay unofficially the equivalent of about \$115 to a neurosurgeon in Bucharest to operate on her father. The payment was about twice the

surgeon's monthly salary from the government, she said.

"If we didn't bribe, the doctor wouldn't operate," she said, adding that the family provided medicine and syringes.

In some cases, where patients cannot afford to pay the nurses for special care, patients die.

At the Constanta County Hospital during the summer, a poor couple could not afford to pay \$1.15 for imported cigarettes for the nurse who was supposed to feed their baby, who was born with a cleft palate. The baby died, officials with an international adoption agency said.

Doctors and hospital directors say they are losing faith in the medical systems in which they work. Doctors must cope with rundown equipment, some of which is so old it cannot even be repaired. In some places, the best hospitals do not have basic supplies.

In the Czech Republic and Poland, the big specialists' hospitals are in even worse shape.

To little avail, proposals have been made in Poland and Hungary to overhaul the medical systems so that those who can afford to pay at least a little toward their health care do so. This would then enable those who cannot afford to pay to get better treatment, experts say.

But so far, these health care systems remain much as they did under the last years of communism. "The belief that health insurance exists in Poland is a myth," said Jacek Ruszkowski, an adviser on health care reform to the World Bank in Poland.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Corsican Separatists Ready to Talk

AJACCIO, Corsica (Reuters) — The main separatist group fighting for Corsican independence from France said Thursday it was ready to negotiate a compromise with Paris.

The "historical branch" of the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica, or FLNC, said in a letter to Interior Minister Charles Pasqua that it would suspend all attacks against civil servants in mainland France and non-Corsican residents of the Mediterranean island.

But it would continue to fight real estate developers and drug traffickers, it said. The front said it was waiting for a goodwill gesture from Paris that would include freeing jailed Corsican separatists and willingness to consider granting Corsica special overseas territory status. The front's other branch halted violent actions last year.

### Dutch Artist Loses Legs to Car Bomb

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Rob Scholte, a leading Dutch contemporary artist, lost his legs Thursday when a grenade in his car exploded in central Amsterdam, the police said.

The device went off just after Mr. Scholte, 36, started the car. The vehicle burst into flames, filling the surrounding streets with smoke. The police said they were baffled by a possible motive for the attack, the latest of several unexplained blasts in major Dutch cities over the past two months.

### Minority Parties Jockeying in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — With no single group getting a majority in Nepal's election, a Communist alliance and the ruling Nepali Congress party both claimed Thursday that they would form the next government.

Man Mohan Adhikary, 72, leader of the Communist alliance, said he had "support from other political groups on the floor of the house," after meeting with King Birendra, the constitutional monarch.

The president of the Nepali Congress, Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, also met with the king and said he could put together a majority with the support of a pro-monarchy group. The National Democratic Party, which has 20 seats, was talking with both larger parties. It said it would announce its intentions Friday.

### 2 Slain in Rash of Japanese Shootings

TOKYO (AP) — Two more people were killed and one was wounded seriously Thursday as a rash of shootings continued, intensifying worries that illegal handgun ownership is proliferating in Japan.

The police reported four separate shooting incidents Thursday, including one in a hospital in southern Fukuoka prefecture in which six shots were fired into a patient's room. The patient, a leader of an underworld group, was not wounded.

In Osaka, a man was fatally shot in the head in a robbery at a finance company. Also in Osaka, the president of a jewelry company was shot in the chest and seriously wounded near his office. In Tochigi prefecture, north of Tokyo, the police reportedly found the body of a 27-year-old man shot in the face at his home.

### For the Record

Clashes between Islamic fundamentalist demonstrators and Palestinian police in Gaza last week left 12 dead, the youngest a 13-year-old boy, according to a Gaza hospital. (AFP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Iberia Ground Staff Calls Stoppages

MADRID (Reuters) — The ground staff of Spain's state airline, Iberia Air Lines of Spain, called work stoppages Thursday in Madrid and Barcelona airports to protest management plans to lay off 5,000 workers and sell assets to avoid bankruptcy.

The Madrid staff agreed at a special assembly that they would paralyze the capital's Barajas airport for two hours on Friday. Barcelona workers called an indefinite assembly for Monday morning, which would amount to a strike.

Iberia's board said Wednesday that the airline would start laying off workers starting on Monday if unions did not accept a restructuring plan, which involves a 15 percent pay cut.

Gambia said the country was safe for tourists and complained bitterly about British government advice to keep away from the West African country due to mounting insecurity. The British Foreign Office advised people on Wednesday not to travel to Gambia and told travel companies to bring tourists home. The country's military ruler overthrew the former president in July. Troops loyal to the military leader crushed a coup attempt on Nov. 1. (Reuters)

Thick fog hampered air traffic in northern Italy and touched off chain collisions on highways. Flights were delayed or rerouted to other airports in Milan, Turin and Venice. (AP)

Territorial officials in Russia have declared a state of emergency in the Primorsky region of the country's Far East, where 43 people have died in a diphtheria epidemic. (AP)

Lauda Air Bus inaugurated a twice-weekly flight to Singapore from Vienna. It will fly on Thursdays and Saturdays and continue on to Sydney and Melbourne. (AP)



LAUREATES IN SPAIN — Yasser Arafat with Prime Minister Felipe González in Madrid. The PLO leader and Yitzhak Rabin of Israel were in Spain to receive a peace prize Thursday. Prime Minister Rabin said talks on Palestinian elections would reopen Monday.

## On Golan: It's Lost in Translation

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina blamed a translation error on Thursday for a diplomatic incident with Israel over its willingness to withdraw from the Golan Heights.

President Carlos Saúl Menem, visiting Damascus.

was quoted as telling reporters that he had conveyed to the Syrian president, Hafez Assad, a message from Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel that Israel was willing to withdraw fully from the occupied areas.

In Jerusalem, Mr. Peres quickly denied Mr. Menem's remarks, although he confirmed that there had been a message to Mr. Assad. Asked if the message included mention of a full withdrawal, Mr. Peres replied: "Absolutely not."

In Ottawa, Prime Minister John Major said Thursday that his Conservative government would resign and call a new election if it failed to win a parliamentary vote Monday on payments to the European Union.

The move was intended to overcome a rebellion by so-called Euro-skeptics within the party, those who are fighting to prevent Britain from merging more and more into Europe, as called for by the Treaty on European Union.

The rebels, who have bedeviled Mr. Major for two years now, have seized upon what had looked like a perfunctory vote on Britain's contribution to the EU budget and turned it into a crisis for the government.

The government has countered by turning the vote into a showdown. Earlier this week, Mr. Major said the issue was one of confidence in his government. After consulting with his cabinet,

his office released a statement Thursday saying they would rise or fall together — a proposition labeled by the press as a "suicide pact."

"If the government were defeated, the government would resign and the prime minister would ask the queen to dissolve Parliament," the statement said.

The threat to call an election is a powerful one because the Tories, in power for 15 years, would undoubtedly lose if one were held now. The latest poll, published Thursday in The Times of London, shows that a modest recovery for the Conservatives in the autumn has been reversed. The party is now supported by only 24 percent of the 1,833 adults sampled by MORI, Britain's leading polling company. The opposition Labor party has a 31-point advantage.

In effect, Mr. Major is threatening the Conservative backbenchers that, like Sampson, he can bring the temple smashing down on all their heads. The fact that the cabinet was said to be unanimously behind the move was in-

tended to head off suggestions that if Mr. Major were defeated Monday, he could simply be replaced as party leader and prime minister, avoiding a general election.

Reuters quoted a senior government official as scoffing speculation that some right-wing cabinet members were holding out from offering full support to him. "There is no question of the prime minister resigning and an alternative prime minister being found," the official said.

Despite the flurry of excitement at Westminster, few people were willing to predict Thursday that the government would actually fall.

A spokesman for the prime minister predicted Wednesday that the government's bill would go through and added that in two weeks "everyone will wonder what the fuss was about."

Mr. Major has a slender majority of 16 in the 651-member House of Commons. On votes such as this one, he can usually count on the support of the Ulster Unionist Party, which has nine votes. That means that a dozen or so must defect from the two parties, or more if some of those defectors simply abstain.

Still, a leading Euro-skeptic, William Cash, insisted that he was going to propose an amendment that would hold up the budget contribution until the Commons' Public Accounts Committee was satisfied about spending procedure in the European Union. He said that he had about 15 votes from fellow Conservatives to back it.

But Mr. Cash seemed to be opening ground for retreat by saying that he was mainly interested in pressing a campaign for accountability.

"Look, you know and I know that I have to take each stage in turn," he said. "I'm saying that the battle is necessary. But of course I don't want the government to fall and I've made that clear."

New Treasury figures indicate that Britain's net contribution will rise to £3.55 billion (\$5.57 billion) a year by the end of the decade from £2.5 billion a year currently.

## Major Calls Bluff of a Band of Tory Euro-Skeptics'

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Playing a high-stakes game to try to whip his own back-bench critics into line, Prime Minister John Major said Thursday that his Conservative government would resign and call a new election if it failed to win a parliamentary vote Monday on payments to the European Union.

The move was intended to overcome a rebellion by so-called Euro-skeptics within the party, those who are fighting to prevent Britain from merging more and more into Europe, as called for by the Treaty on European Union.

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But Mr. Cash seemed to be opening ground for retreat by saying that he was mainly interested in pressing a campaign for accountability.

"Look, you know and I know that I have to take each stage in turn," he said. "I'm saying that the battle is necessary. But of course I don't want the government to fall and I've made that clear."

New Treasury figures indicate that Britain's net contribution will rise to £3.55 billion (\$5.57 billion) a year by the end of the decade from £2.5 billion a year currently.

# THE AMERICAS / NO MORE PROTECTION

## A Mexican Civil War Among Politicians

### Salinas Is Using Murder Case To Counter Foes of Reforms

By Tod Robberson  
*Washington Post Service*

MEXICO CITY — President Carlos Salinas de Gortari appears to have declared war on hard-line adversaries within his own party, using the Sept. 28 assassination of a senior party leader as an excuse to root out foes who impeded his reform programs.

Mr. Salinas had unleashed his deputy attorney general,

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

Mario Ruiz Massieu, who resigned Wednesday, to investigate allegations of corruption, conspiracy and a possible cover-up in the assassination of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party's secretary-general, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, the deputy attorney general's brother.

During his six-year presidential term, which ends in less than a week, with the inauguration Dec. 1 of Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León; Mr. Salinas has engaged in an almost daily battle against arch-conservatives within his party.

The conservatives have typically viewed Mr. Salinas's wide-ranging program of political and economic reforms as a direct threat to the party's 65-year, unbroken control of the federal bureaucracy.

Many of the conservatives have amassed huge personal fortunes using the Institutional Revolutionary Party's nationwide control over unions and state-owned enterprises to extract bribes and other forms of political tribute.

One foreign analyst said the current turbulence on Mexico's political scene was to be expected given the current tensions caused by Mr. Salinas's reforms. Should Mr. Zedillo continue at the same pace, the analyst said, "I think we can expect

## U.S. to End Asylum for Salvadoran Refugees

By Roberto Suro  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is preparing to end a program that offered temporary refugee status to tens of thousands of Salvadorans who fled their homeland during the civil war, obliging them either to return home or face a state of legal limbo.

Although a final decision will not be announced until early December, administration officials said it appeared to them politically impossible to extend the program, given popular demand for a tougher line on immigration issues.

In addition, some officials said they favored the move as a way of demonstrating that the government was capable of terminating temporary refugee programs that often seem to become permanent over time. They cited special provisions for Jews from the former Soviet Union and for Vietnamese "boat people" as other examples of programs that were designed to be temporary but remained intact.

About 200,000 Salvadorans were first granted "Temporary Protected Status" in 1990 under legislation that allowed them to remain in the United States and work legally, but did not advance them toward permanent residency as immigrants. In one form or another, the program was extended twice by the Bush administration and once more by President Bill Clinton.

When the latest order expires on Dec. 31, the Salvadorans will no longer need protection in the United States, administration officials say, because the political situation in their country has stabilized since a truce in 1992 ended the 10-year civil war.

That view has also been pressed by some powerful Republicans. Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, who is to become chairman of a Senate immigration subcommittee, has complained about temporary refugee programs that seem to become permanent.

"In El Salvador, they came here because five factions were going in and chopping each other to pieces," Mr. Simpson said in a speech in May on the Senate floor. "And now that is all over. You have democratic elections. Have one of them gone back? Not one."

A half million or more Salvadorans entered the United States, most of them illegally, in the face of widespread human rights abuses by the Salvadoran Army, which was trained and equipped by the United States, and by leftist insurgents. The vast majority were denied political asylum at the time. Subsequent lawsuits revealed that the proceedings had been biased against them.

There are no hard estimates of the number of Salvadorans who remain in the United States under temporary status, but they represent a last legacy of the bitterly disputed era of U.S. involvement in Central America.

■ UN Vote on El Salvador The Security Council voted unanimously to extend the mandate of its observer force in El Salvador for a final six months, but said many measures of the country's peace accord remained unfulfilled. The Associated Press reported Thursday from the United Nations in New York.

The council recognizes that El Salvador has moved far enough down the road to peace and reconciliation to continue without the presence of a United Nations peacekeeping mission, the U.S. delegate, Madeleine K. Albright, said after the vote Wednesday.

The marriage eventually succumbed to the strains of competing artistic egos. Mr. Hawkins left the Graham company in 1951 to work independently, and they were divorced in 1954.

In 1957, Mr. Hawkins formed the Erick Hawkins Dance Company, an outgrowth of a group with which he worked since 1951.

Mr. Hawkins received the Medal of Arts from President Bill Clinton at the White House on Oct. 14.



**NEW ENTRY** — The 68th annual Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade got underway Thursday in New York with the debut of Barney, the purple television character.

## Erick Hawkins Dies, U.S. Dance Pioneer

By Anna Kisseloff  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Erick Hawkins, 85, a major figure in American modern dance whose flowing dance idioms and harmonious works celebrated the human body and nature rather than the tensions of contemporary life, died of prostate cancer here Wednesday.

Mr. Hawkins's credo was "Tight muscles don't feel." Until a decade ago, his own dancing exemplified his ideal. Physically fit, with striking, craggy features, he soared with seemingly no effort into the melting leaps that were his trademark.

Firm in his belief that dancers courted injury through what he perceived as the artificiality of ballet technique and the persuasiveness of earlier modern dance idioms, Mr. Hawkins arrived at a system of "self-sensing" in training dancers.

Typical Hawkins dances, including "Plains Daybreak," generally considered a masterpiece, were free of negative expression. A student of Zen, Mr. Hawkins declared that an artist "should be a priest who brings the audience to enlightenment."

Other acclaimed works included "Eight Clear Places," "Black Lake," "Lords of Persia," "Cantilever Two," "Geography of Noon" and "New Moon." Much of his repertory had highly original and vibrant scores by his wife, Lucia Dlugoszewski, a composer who collaborated with him from 1952.

Many of his dances had a sensibility derived from Asian theater or American Indian rituals. He also drew from Greek myth or American folklore and created many plotless works.

Erick Hawkins, whose full name was Frederick Hawkins, was born in Trinidad, Colorado, on April 23, 1909.

He decided to become a dancer after seeing a New York concert in the 1920s by Harold Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi, the German modern

dancer. He was then a student at Harvard College.

When Chanler Post, one of his professors at Harvard, criticized the borrowing of architectural styles from Europe and the past, Mr. Hawkins found a concept that he applied later to his cardinal belief that American dance should come out of the American experience.

He moved to New York in 1934 and went to the School of American Ballet, founded that year by George Balanchine and Lincoln Kirstein. He danced from 1935 to 1937 in the American Ballet, the first Balanchine-Kirstein company.

After the collapse of that company, Mr. Kirstein started another, Ballet Caravan, which emphasized American themes. It was for that troupe that Mr. Hawkins choreographed his first ballet in 1937: "Show Piece," with a commissioned score by Robert McBride.

The Bennington School of the Dance at Bennington College in Vermont had provided a residency for Ballet Caravan, and it was there that Mr. Hawkins met Martha Graham. He remained with Ballet Caravan until 1938, when Miss Graham invited him to appear as a guest in her major production, "American Document."

Mr. Hawkins became the Graham company's first male dancer, joining officially in 1939. The personal relationship that he and Miss Graham developed was well-known in the dance world, although they were married only in 1948.

The marriage eventually succumbed to the strains of competing artistic egos. Mr. Hawkins left the Graham company in 1951 to work independently, and they were divorced in 1954.

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## Away From Politics

■ Alarmed by a rash of traffic accidents in New York involving police cars, Police Commissioner William J. Bratton said he would require police officers to wear seat belts beginning Jan. 1. "I see the use of the seat belt as every bit as important as the use of the bulletproof vest," Mr. Bratton said. "I lose a hell of a lot more cops in injuries to auto accidents and failure to

use seat belts than I do in shooting incidents."

■ A woman already in prison for shooting a Kansas abortion doctor was arraigned in Portland, Oregon, on charges she set a series of arson fires at abortion clinics across the West. Shelley Shannon of Grants Pass pleaded not guilty. She is accused of setting fires at eight abortion clinics in Oregon, Idaho, Neva-

da and northern California in 1992 and 1993.

■ A man who admitted killing Eva Shoea, heiress to the U-Haul business empire, during a bungled burglary was sentenced in Montrose, Colorado, to 24 years in prison. Frank McLennan County sheriff, Jack Harwell, said the shooting was the one of several recent disputes at the 77-acre (30-hectare) site.

■ Three people were arrested in a fight over rights to the land where the Branch Davidian compound once stood near Waco, Texas. A woman was

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

### Whitewater Counsel Readies Indictments

WASHINGTON — The special counsel in the Whitewater investigation, Kenneth W. Starr, is expected to seek indictments soon against a number of key figures in the financial scandal linked to President Bill Clinton's Ozark real estate investment, according to sources close to the inquiry.

Mr. Starr is said to be preparing wide-ranging indictments from a special grand jury in Little Rock, Arkansas, against some well-known political figures in the state, including Governor Jim Guy Tucker and Webster L. Hubbell, a former U.S. associate attorney general who was once a partner with Hillary Rodham Clinton in the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock.

Also virtually certain to be named, according to these sources, are Mr. Clinton's partner in the Whitewater deal, James McDougal; Mr. McDougal's former wife, Susan, and a number of lesser-known employees of the savings and loan that Mr. McDougal once owned, Madison Guaranty.

Coming on the heels of a Republican election sweep, the indictments would add to Mr. Clinton's political woes by refocusing attention on allegations that he benefited from Mr. McDougal's efforts to finance their joint real estate venture in the Ozarks with cash from the savings and loan.

At the White House, an administration spokesman said he was unaware of any impending indictments. (LAT)

### Senator Warns on Packing Civil Service

WASHINGTON — Senator William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, has warned the Clinton administration against abusing the law that allows legislative aides to get jobs in the career civil service and asked the General Accounting Office to monitor federal personnel practices during Capitol Hill's transition from Democratic to Republican control.

Mr. Roth expressed concern "about potential personnel abuses" during a time when the government is trying to eliminate 27,900 civil-service jobs. Mr. Roth is in line to be the next chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which oversees federal personnel and management issues.

More than 2,000 Democratic staff members will lose congressional jobs in January when Republicans take control and reorganize committees and offices. Under the 1940 Ramspeck Act, congressional staff members who lose their jobs involuntarily can bypass the traditional civil-service hiring procedures and obtain speedy appointments to career jobs in federal agencies.

"While I do believe the Ramspeck Act has a legitimate purpose, the federal government should not be able in this era of downsizing to accommodate a large influx of displaced Capitol Hill staffers regardless of their qualifications," Mr. Roth said.

Last week, White House officials, responding to similar concerns raised by House Republicans, dismissed as "nonsense" any suggestion the administration would try to pack the civil service with Democrats. (WP)

### Republicans Control California Assembly

SACRAMENTO, California — With fewer than 23,000 absentee ballots to be tallied, Republicans have emerged as winners of 41 California Assembly seats, spelling the end of a 25-year reign of Democrats in the lower house, election officials reported.

The late absentee count showed, however, that Democrats did manage to retain an edge in the California congressional delegation by a 27-25 seat margin, as Representative Jane Harman of Rolling Hills, a Democrat, eked out a victory by fewer than 800 votes over her Republican challenger, Susan Brooks. A spokesman for the state secretary of state said no results from the Nov. 8 election would change, although some ballots continued to be counted in some counties.

"It's done as far as we're concerned," the spokesman said. More than 8.8 million people cast votes statewide in the Nov. 8 election. Turnout was 60.1 percent, the highest there for a nonpresidential election since 1982. (LAT)

### Quote/Unquote

Paul Begala, a Clinton aide, on reports that some Democrats do not want Mr. Clinton to head the ticket in 1996: "They're just flat out wrong. This party's got a whole lot of problems, but our president is our greatest strength." (WP)

## Monday

## MONDAY SPORTS

In addition to the daily sports pages, Monday Sports is expanded to include full weekend results of international sporting events. On these pages, you'll find the outcomes of tennis, soccer, football, baseball, cricket, basketball, rugby, golf and many other sports.

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## Tapie Empire Awaits A Key Ruling by Commercial Court

Reuters

**PARIS** — Bernard Tapie, the flamboyant French businessman and maverick politician, who was defeated in a court-room bid this week to keep his bankers off his back, faces a crucial court ruling on Friday.

A commercial court will rule on the financial health of what remains of his industrial empire, which Crédit Lyonnais says owes it more than 1.2 billion francs (\$225 million).

If the court rules that the bolding company for Mr. Tapie's personal wealth and the management company Alain Colas Tahiti are in "cessation of payments," then it could order them to be placed in receivership.

In that case, Mr. Tapie would be technically bankrupt. That would bar him from sitting as a member of the French and European parliaments and dash his ambitions to run for mayor of Marseille next year.

Mr. Tapie suffered another setback on Thursday when a court ordered payment of 66.7 million francs in taxes and fines because he had fraudulently registered his luxury four-masted yacht, the Phocéa, as a commercial vessel.

Mr. Tapie immediately appealed against the ruling, which applied to himself, the yacht's

management company, Alain Colas Tahiti, and two of its former bosses.

But despite that and Wednesday's rejection of his plea that the French bank Crédit Lyonnais had illegally torn up a five-year debt repayment deal, Mr. Tapie remained characteristically upbeat.

In an interview with the daily Libération, Mr. Tapie insisted that a plan by the state-owned bank to auction his 17th-century Paris mansion would not go ahead.

"The sale of the mansion will not take place," he said. "That's not a prediction, it's a certainty."

Mr. Tapie, whose center-left Radical Party won 12 percent of the French vote in the European Parliament elections in June, hinted this week that he might run for president next April.

Not unaccustomed to complex legal wrangling, Mr. Tapie is fighting back with a host of countersuits and appeals, virtually ensuring a lengthy delay before any conclusion.

He will appeal against the ruling on the debt repayment deal, thus suspending an order for him to pay Crédit Lyonnais some 338 million francs until an appeals court gives its ruling.

## BOSNIA: Serbs Tightening Siege

Continued from Page 1

**Bosnia**, Lieutenant General Michael Rose, and the British and French governments are worried by the American proposal and UN officials here are scrambling to try to secure a cease-fire that would avert the need for more NATO action.

General Rose went to Pale on Thursday for talks with Bosnian Serbian leaders, despite the fact that Bosnian Serbian forces are in effect holding more than 200 UN peacekeepers hostage in retaliation for NATO bombing this week of an air base in Serbian-held Croatia and Bosnian Serbian surface-to-air missile systems northeast of Bihać.

The talks were aimed at exploring Bosnian Serbian proposals for a demilitarization of the Bihać pocket and a cease-

fire there, UN officials said. They declined to give further details.

The possibilities of a cease-fire in Bihać seemed remote. Although UN officials said Mr. Silajdzic initially expressed interest in the idea Thursday during a meeting with General Rose, the Bosnian prime minister later dismissed the Bosnian Serbian offer as a camouflage.

"This was obviously an instrument to try to calm down the situation internationally so that the Serbs could advance more," Mr. Silajdzic said.

For the Bosnian government, the dilemma of a cease-fire and demilitarization is that it would shift the balance of power in western Bosnia, just as the balance of power was shifted in eastern Bosnia.

## SPEAKER: Gingrich's Family Values' Belie Reality of His Own Life

Continued from Page 1

reer. He practically boasts of having grown up as an army brat, a rootless existence that started near Harrisburg and included stints in France, Germany and Fort Benning, Georgia. Today he counts two generals — Dwight D. Eisenhower and George Marshall — among his top three heroes (Franklin D. Roosevelt is the third).

He often points to a visit in 1958, when he was 15, with his adoptive father to Verdun, the World War I battlefield, and its warehouse collection of bones, as the seminal moment in his political coming of age.

"It is the driving force which pushed me into history and politics, and molded my life," he wrote in his 1984 political manifesto, "Window of Opportunity."

The next day, he supposedly told his family he would run for Congress because politicians could prevent such madness.

The sense that he might drive civilization seems to have him still. "People like me," he said last year, "are what stand between us and Auschwitz."

Despite his interest in the military, Mr. Gingrich opted out of the service himself, taking student and marriage deferments during the Vietnam War. Although he opposed the war, he was not vocal about it.

But he was something of a liberal. As a graduate student in history at Tulane University, he led a protest against the school administration for trying to censor pictures of nudes from the student newspaper. He also helped to coordinate Nelson A. Rockefeller's 1968 presidential campaign in Louisiana.

As a young history teacher with a Ph.D. at West Georgia College in Carrollton, Georgia, he started a program in environmental studies and taught a course about the future.

But after he lost two races for the House, in 1974 and 1976, he determined that he could get elected only by moving further right. Many who knew him in that period attribute his adoption of a conservative agenda and his exploitation of "family values" to his political ambition, not to a belief, at least at that time, in core conservative values.

"When I first knew him in



As House speaker, Mr. Gingrich will be next in line of succession for the presidency after the vice president.

the '70s, when I was on the Atlanta Constitution's liberal editorial board, and we were looking for a liberal to get behind, we chose to endorse Newt Gingrich because we thought he was progressive and thought he was, to use the terrible word, liberal," said Bill Shipp, who now writes a newsletter on Georgia politics.

"Why did he switch?" Mr. Shipp said. "Public opinion polls, what do you think? Liberal went out, conservative came in."

Richard Dangle, who was dean of arts and sciences at West Georgia when Mr. Gingrich taught there, said that as a "middle-of-the-road Democrat" he had supported Mr. Gingrich because he was "bright, young, reasonable and rational." Then, Mr. Gingrich moved to the right. "He said he had grown," Mr. Dangle said. "I think his motivation was ambition and the need for power."

When Mr. Gingrich finally won an open congressional seat in 1978, he ran a brutal campaign against his Democratic opponent, state Senator Virginia Shepard, who he said did not have "family values." If elected, Mrs. Shepard intended to commute between Washington and Georgia, who still teaches high school math.

declined to be interviewed for this article.

A few weeks before Mr. Gingrich filed for divorce, he called his political aide and friend Kip Carter to talk about his marriage. Mr. Carter said he and other friends had been worried that the marriage was falling apart. Mr. Gingrich told him why he wanted a divorce.

"He said: 'She's not young enough or pretty enough to be the wife of a president. And besides, she has cancer.' It sounds harsh and hokey," Mr. Carter said. "But anyone who knows him knows it's perfectly consistent with the kinds of things he says."

Mr. Gingrich has adamantly denied saying any such thing. His supporters dismiss Mr. Carter as a disgruntled former aide who was miffed at not having been asked to accompany Mr. Gingrich when he moved to Washington.

Mr. Gingrich was supposed to pay \$150 a month for each of his daughters and \$400 in alimony to his former wife. But a few months later, Jackie Gingrich filed court papers saying that he had not provided reasonable support for her living expenses and that some of her accounts were "two or three months past due." Some of her friends took up a collection on her behalf. The court raised the child support to \$200 a month per daughter and \$1,000 in alimony.

In an 1984 article in Mother Jones magazine, Mr. Gingrich was asked whether his private life had been consistent with what he said in public.

"No," Mr. Gingrich was quoted as saying. "In fact I think they were sufficiently inconsistent that at one point in 1979 and 1980, I began to quit saying them in public. One of the reasons I ended up getting a divorce was that if I was disintegrating enough as a person that I could not say those things, then I needed to get my life straight, not quit saying them."

"And I think that literally was the crisis I came to. I guess I look back on it a little bit like somebody who's in Alcoholics Anonymous. It was a very, very bad period of my life, and it had been getting steadily worse. I ultimately wound up at a point where probably suicide or going insane or divorce were the last three options."

## Kazakh Uranium

### Had Few Safeguards, U.S. Experts Found

By R. Jeffrey Smith

*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — When 27 U.S. nuclear technicians landed six weeks ago in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, they saw that a large cache of bomb-grade uranium there had been stored without any of the high-tech safeguards common-place at American facilities, according to U.S. officials.

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**Herald** INTERNATIONAL  **Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST



## 29 Timorese At Embassy Take Exile In Portugal

Reuters

JAKARTA — Twenty-nine protesters from East Timor ended a 12-day sit-in at the U.S. Embassy compound on Thursday and left Indonesia for exile in Portugal.

The 29 youths began occupying the embassy parking garage in Jakarta during a visit to Indonesia by President Bill Clinton and other leaders.

Officials overseeing their departure said they boarded a flight for Amsterdam and would transfer to a flight for Portugal.

Their departure came as calm returned to East Timor's university in Dili after clashes earlier Thursday between students and security forces, witnesses said.

The security forces had harried hundreds of students and staff members inside the campus in the provincial capital. After East Timorese protesters showered the police with stones, witnesses said.

The confrontation was the latest in two weeks of violent protests, most of them triggered by increased tensions between the East Timorese and Indonesian forces. Timorese youths have been in the vanguard of the new protests in the former Portuguese colony against Indonesian rule, which is not recognized by the United Nations.

The battles Thursday were set off by the appearance of what students believed were plainclothes security officers on campus.



A policeman carrying an injured woman to an ambulance after the Nagpur stampede.

## BOOKS

**ALL OUR YESTERDAYS**  
By Robert B. Parker. 401 pages.  
\$22.95. Delacorte Press.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

In a rare departure from the detective novel format, Robert B. Parker writes powerfully of three generations of Boston Irishmen in "All Our Yesterdays," whose title comes appropriately enough from Macbeth's lament, "And all our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusty death."

On a dark and snowstormy night in late March 1994, Chris Sheridan visits his sometime lover, Grace Winslow, to tell her what he has recently learned about their respective family histories, whose misfortunes have been thorntily intertwined. As the narrative then flashes

back to relate: When Chris's grandfather, Conn Sheridan, was a young man in Ireland in 1920, he was wounded in fighting with England. Nursed back to health by a married American woman, Hadley Winslow, who became his lover, Conn fell so hard for her that he demanded she leave her husband and run away with him.

Yet not only did Hadley refuse him, in her panic over his fervor she also betrayed him to the British, who arrested him and condemned him to hang for his terrorist crimes.

But Conn escaped to America, joined the Boston police force and, in his lingering bitterness over Hadley, got a woman pregnant and married her without love.

He went about his police business impassively, drinking heavily and even accepting occ-

asional payoffs from criminals, until some two decades later when he happened to investigate the death of a young girl who had been shot in the head and then sexually molested. This is a remarkable book, using all the insights of psychology and religious experience as well as theology to describe the inner life of Jesus in an exercise of restrained speculative theology.

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## India State Orders an Inquiry on Stampede

Reuters

NAGPUR, India — Maharashtra state ordered a judicial inquiry on Thursday into a stampede in the central city of Nagpur as the police and hospital sources raised estimates of the death toll to 130.

Nagpur was paralyzed by a general strike called by opposition parties demanding that the state government take responsibility for Wednesday's tragedy.

Earlier, Maharashtra's minister for tribal development, Madhukar Pichad, resigned.

An opposition motion calling for the government's resignation was defeated 127 to 68, in the state assembly.

About 500 people were injured in the stampede, which occurred when the police tried to disperse an 50,000 tribal protesters rallying near the state assembly building to demand more jobs. Protesters had tried to break through a barricade near the assembly, prompting the police to use riot sticks.

Maharashtra's chief minister, Sharad Pawar, told the state assembly in Nagpur on Thursday that he had written to the chief justice of the Bombay High Court asking him to appoint a judge to conduct the inquiry.

The judicial inquiry, Mr. Pawar said, would seek to determine if the police action was justified and would investigate the possible involvement of outsiders in the incident.

On Wednesday, Mr. Pichad refused to meet the protesters, who were demanding that their Gowari-Gond caste be recognized as a tribe and that they be given priority for government jobs.

"The protesting tribals were hemmed in from all sides," said Gopinath Munde, leader of the opposition Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party in Maharashtra.

"On one side were the policemen blocking the demonstration," he said, "and on the other side a very high compound wall and on the third side were the barriques."

"Police started a lathi charge and began firing in the air," Mr. Munde said. "When the tribals fled to escape the policemen chased them for at least a kilometer, beating them with lathis all the time."

## ARMY: Argentina Domesticates Its Armed Forces

Continued from Page 1

man-rights abuses, economic failure and humiliating defeat on the battlefield. The military has handpicked 13 of the 22 presidents since 1943. In the "dirty war," 10,000 people were killed. Corruption was rife during the military governments, which grossly mismanaged the economy and misappropriated public funds.

But the Falkland War remains one of the most emotional events in Argentina's history and is considered the turning point in the armed forces' dominance over Argentine society.

In April 1982, General Leopoldo Galtieri, the junta leader, seeking to increase his popularity eroded by a weak economy, invaded the Falklands and overran the small British garrison seized from Argentina by Britain in the 1830s. III-

equipped and ill-trained, the Argentines were no match for the British counterattack. When the war was over, 625 Argentine lives had been lost.

Democracy returned with the election of Mr. Alfonso, and former military leaders were tried and convicted of human-rights violations. But the military tried three coups during Mr. Alfonso's tenure.

Now, however, analysts say the social and economic conditions that led to past uprisings no longer exist. Marxist movements and guerrilla warfare are no longer a concern. Mr. Menem's government has been widely recognized for revitalizing the economy.

The Defense Ministry denied requests for interviews with senior military officers and with new recruits. But people close to the military establishment

said that senior officers now realized the armed services failed miserably in their past attempts to run the government and that they no longer had political designs.

While military leaders have generally welcomed the restructuring of their forces, they have publicly opposed some of the more drastic changes, particularly the steep cuts in military spending as they convert to a professional force. The ministry said the budget for the armed services was \$2.1 billion this year, or about half of what it was at its peak in 1983.

Senior officers say they need more money for equipment and to increase wages. Career officers earn about \$1,300 a month, far below the salaries of comparable government officials. The salary issue has led to low morale and widespread moonlighting.

## JAPAN: Confusion Clouds New Political Upheaval

Continued from Page 1

parties getting together that happened to be in the opposition."

Mr. Murayama, meanwhile, who led the Socialists in abandoning their platform of leftist policies, has been struggling to halt a movement to disband and re-create the party as a centrist alternative. The fear is that such a move could force the current government to collapse and that it could alienate the party's old leftist wing, of which Mr. Murayama is a member.

The Socialist rebels have suggested they might compromise by voting on dissolution soon, but holding off on actually disbanding the party until mid-1995. But that option leaves few party members happy.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of this increasingly frantic realignment is that the voters have had no opportunity to influence it.

In the last 18 months, the country has had three prime ministers, three cabinets, the complete redefinition of the Socialist Party and the enactment of several laws fundamentally reworking the election system, and yet there has been no election since July 1993, when the ferment was just commencing.

Ikuo Kahashima, a political scientist at Tsukuba University who runs polls on voter attitudes, said the Japanese had shown a growing disillusionment with all the parties. The number of Japanese who say they do not support any party

has soared, from 37 percent at the beginning of this year to 55 percent in his latest survey.

"Simply put, there's a great deal of confusion about who to support," he said.

Mr. Murayama has proven more popular than expected when he was plucked from obscurity last June and became the first Socialist prime minister since the 1940s. But his popularity apparently results from the fact that his grandfatherly demeanor is unthreatening and even calming.

Some subtle but important policy differences have emerged

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Herald Tribune

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# International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Good Deal on Trade

President Bill Clinton and Senator Bob Dole have struck a deal on the trade bill that is a credit to both of them.

When President Clinton inherited the world trade negotiations begun by President Ronald Reagan and continued by President George Bush, he turned away from the protectionists in his own party and, a year ago, pushed those negotiations to a conclusion that will serve the United States well. The trade bill embodies that agreement. Mr. Dole has now secured the Clinton administration's assurances on several points that, without him, and is throwing his very substantial weight behind the bill.

To judge the value of the trade bill to the United States, keep in mind that it triggers a worldwide agreement that mainly benefits exporters, and that the United States is the world's biggest exporter. The country is one of many, rich and poor alike, that are counting on increased exports to raise their people's standards of living.

Much of the debate has been revolving around the (erroneous) claim that the trade agreement will diminish American sovereignty. That claim has been argued in almost exactly the same terms that an earlier generation of isolationists, almost half a century ago, employed to warn that joining the United Nations would diminish American sovereignty.

In the present case, the president and Senator Dole have agreed to set up a commission of American judges to monitor the new World Trade Organization's system of settling disputes. If the WTO dispute panels exceed their legal authority, as the opponents say they fear, the monitors will blow their whistle and, if it happens three times in five years, any member of Congress can in-

duce legislation to pull the United States out of the organization. Fair enough. That is pretty unlikely.

Another point in the administration's deal with Mr. Dole affects The Washington Post directly. To raise revenue, a provision was put into the trade bill affecting the price of a broadcasting license in which The Washington Post Company has an interest. The administration has agreed to review the price and, if it is unfairly low as some competitors charge, to support legislation raising it. That price has already been raised hugely again, fair enough. As we have said before, we supported this bill long before the license provision was stuck into it, and we continue to support it regardless of the outcome of this issue.

Mr. Dole wisely dropped his attempt to link his support for the trade bill with administration backing for a capital gains tax. On that one, the administration simply said, correctly, that the two issues are unrelated.

When Congress votes next week on this bill, its decision will reach well beyond trade and economics. As the debate has developed in recent weeks, it has swung back to that old American question, whether to pursue national responsibilities throughout the world or to retreat within the borders of the United States. A vote for this bill will be a vote for active international leadership by America, and not in trade alone.

This deal between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole greatly improves the prospect for passage. As Mr. Dole said, "There should be a big, big vote — not a narrow vote, but a big margin, a bipartisan margin as we've always had when it came to votes on trade."

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Russia's Nuclear Gamble

For more than three decades, we now learn, Russia and the former Soviet Union have secretly pumped huge amounts of radioactive waste into the earth. The goal was to sequester the lethal wastes far from possible contact with humans. But already there are signs that some wastes are seeping beyond the original confines.

Nobody knows whether an environmental catastrophe is in the making — or whether the Russians have found a waste disposal solution which, in their own context at least, is better than previously tried alternatives.

This is a vast environmental experiment whose consequences may not be known for decades or even centuries.

The underground injection program was first vaguely described by Russian scientists at a symposium in May. It has been brought to wider public attention by William J. Broad of The New York Times (IHT Nov. 22).

The program was begun after surface storage of the wastes had met with devastating setbacks, including the explosion of one waste disposal facility and leaks from waste reservoirs and ponds. So the Russians turned to underground storage at three widely dispersed sites. They drilled injection wells and

pumped the wastes at high pressure into porous sandstone layers, surrounded at least in part by layers of shale and clay that impede migration. Observation wells were also drilled, to help monitor any movement of radioactivity through underground waters.

But there are some signs of trouble already. Last year an environmental group charged that major faults in the ground at one site had allowed radioactive materials to move up toward surface waters. And Russian scientists reported in May that wastes injected at one site penetrated through fractures in a thin limestone layer.

All three sites are near major rivers that could spread the contamination. The greatest danger, all experts agree, is to the surrounding region in Russia itself. The rivers could also carry some radioactivity to the Arctic Ocean and beyond, but it would probably be too diluted to pose much hazard.

With so much waste hurried irrevocably, the task now is to monitor it — to get early warning of any impending catastrophe or, if things go well, derive lessons that might help the United States' own more cautious but stalled waste program.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Denigrating the Poor

The poor, particularly at election time in America, are routinely demonized for political gain. Their exploitation in this way has brought us to a cruel place in the political landscape, a place where Americans — conservative, moderate and liberal — are finding it frighteningly easy to blame the poor for their own fate, even though that means condemning millions of children to poverty, hunger and hopelessness.

Given the savagery of the climate, it is useful to note what the Roman Catholic Church is saying in response.

The church, through its efforts to feed and house America's poor, is intimately familiar with the problem of poverty. Of late, its most compelling voice has been that of the archbishop of New York, Cardinal John O'Connor, who last month lashed out at politicians who caricature the poor for political benefit. His observations last month in his column, published in the newspaper *Catholic New York*, merit extensive quotation:

"Cuts in serving the poor are the cuts most vehemently demanded and most popularly accepted because the poor have been so grossly caricatured, easy to blame, easy to hate."

He continued: "'The poor are poor because they want to be poor,' because 'they don't want to work' ... such are the clichés by which the poor can starve to death ... Will we be proud of ourselves to know that we have saved mon-

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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## On Bosnia, Futile Policy Can Send Only Futile Messages

By William Pfaff

PARIS — This week's events again demonstrate the futility that has overtaken Western policy in what was Yugoslavia. NATO's air strikes in retaliation for Serbian attacks on besieged Bihać, and against missile sites firing on NATO planes, were at the demand of the United Nations, meticulously planned to do minimal damage. They were supposed to be "signals," a message to the Serbs.

A UN Protection Force spokesman in Sarajevo characterized Monday's raid as "not punishment but prevention." But what did it prevent? What did that message actually say?

That the Serbian forces continued to violate the Bihać "safe area" and the air exclusion zone, NATO would strike harder? As of late Thursday, the Serbian forces attacking Bihać, in defiance of its status as a UN-proclaimed "safe area," were continuing their operations unmapped by NATO, or by the UN Protection Force.

A part of that force, a poorly equipped Bangladeshi unit, was caught inside Bihać, and other detachments now had been taken hostage by the Bosnian Serbs.

General Michael Rose, the UN commander in Sarajevo, supplied the real message on Thursday by saying he was still optimistic about salvaging what he was pleased to describe as "the peace process."

So long as UN Protection Force troops are among or near Serbian forces, they are hostage to the Serbs — and the United Nations, as well as the principal European NATO governments, will block any NATO action which could provoke Serbi-

an reprisals against those troops or against the humanitarian aid agencies.

After the lessons learned from a policy of "sending messages" to the enemy in Vietnam — limited bombing operations meant to modify enemy conduct through the threat of escalating violence to follow — one might have thought that the very expression would have been banned from the military vocabulary.

Those messages never had the intended effect, except when compliance suited the

strategy of the Vietnamese Communists.

They, like the Bosnian and Kravina Serbs today, had a fixed strategy and flexible tactics, and fundamental contempt for an opponent (in Bosnia, the United Nations) confused by their way of making war and without the stomach to fight it their way.

The actual message to the Serbs of Monday's attack was "Don't take this seriously." The message of Wednesday's raids on missile sites was "Shoot at others but not at NATO." The intended message to Western publics was: "See how strong yet controlled NATO and the United Nations can be; something is being done about Bihać, Sarajevo and the war. A few more months and the peace process will work . . ."

The new Republican leaders of Congress were lions of righteousness when in opposition, attacking the Clinton administration for failing to save Bosnia. The draft

proposals for U.S. help to Bosnia that Congress ostentatiously demanded be delivered by the Clinton administration to Congress this month now, having been delivered, find no response from those who would have to vote for them.

Representative Newt Gingrich, expected to become leader of the House of Representatives, says of the plans for arming and training the Bosnian army: "Frankly, I can't imagine why we would go in and provide that kind of money. Bosnia is largely a European problem."

Humanitarian intervention has been Europe's substitute for a political and strategic policy directed toward punishing aggression and defending the rule of international law. This now has to be acknowledged as an enormous error, with grievous consequences for the people of Yugoslavia, and paralyzing ones for the Europeans — and for the Western alliance.

The Europeans, by substituting humanitarian aid for political policy, put themselves in the power of the aggressors, and now must rationalize a situation in which they can be accused of a form of objective collaboration with aggression. No one likes to say this, but it is true.

It is imperative to recognize that an inherent danger in all humanitarian operations of this kind is that the one who helps becomes complicit in the crimes that provoked the crisis. This is as true in Rwanda and Zaire as in Bosnia. The mistake should not be made again.

International Herald Tribune.

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PARIS — The renewed crisis in Bosnia, openly pitting Bosnian Serbs against the United Nations, will doubtless provoke another NATO attack, providing the appearance of at least a temporary agreement among the allies. But there is no sign that underlying issues which divide them are being resolved.

French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé has defined his country's quarrel with the United States over Bosnia as whether to stop the war by insisting on negotiations or to renounce intervention and let the belligerents fight it out as best they can.

It is a way of saying that France, along with Russia and to a lesser extent Britain and Germany in the five-state Contact Group that includes the United States, is responsibly pursuing the search for peace. The Americans, in this view, have decided to support Bosnia, but not at the risk of a single American life.

The United States, on the other hand, is suggesting that the Europeans are not really helping to keep the war going by refusing decisive action and professing neutrality tempered by humanitarian concerns.

The strains are becoming serious, reviving the atmosphere of angry suspicion between Paris and Washington that only eased recently. They provoke dark conspiracy theories which undermine NATO, just when the alliance is worrying about its loss of credibility in the first combat duty it has ever faced.

It is generally accepted that the only hope of finding an acceptable settlement to the war is for the five outside powers to stick together on a clear line that cannot be successfully challenged. The trouble is that none of them has a clear line, so they impugn each other.

For most of this year, French officials have been insidiously though never quite openly accusing the United States of secretly supplying arms to the Bosnians whom they would like to believe are lying to them.

This is not the classical game in Balkan conflicts of outside powers pursuing their conflicting interests by trying to manipulate Balkan proxies. On the contrary, their prime common interest is to end the war and get a solution.

But layers of tangled circumstance have piled up, obscuring the common interest.

U.S. refusal to get directly involved drove the dithering, embarrassed Europeans to look to the United Nations for intervention, which meant accepting UN constraint on when to take retaliatory or punitive action. There are now some 23,000 UN "peacekeepers" in former Yugoslavia, nearly half of them French and British. In

make sure nothing ever took off from it again, we would have to take out all the aircraft . . . We would have hit their ammunition dumps and we would have taken out all the buildings anywhere around that airfield. And we could have done that."

The UN secretary-general's personal representative, Yasushi Akashi, reacted differently. He hoped aloud that Serbs would not be emboldened by these "limited, necessary, proportionate responses."

"We are in a very sensitive and delicate situation," he said. "If we

did not act, we would be viewed as incompetent and spineless. But if we acted too vigorously we could provoke an escalation leading to tragic consequences . . ."

In fact, the tragic consequences were not long coming. Having concluded that NATO was incapable of acting, Serbian forces resumed their murderous attacks.

Bosnian and surrounding villages were again bombed with tanks and a helicopter gunship. Surface-to-air missiles were fired at British planes. And Bihać is now completely surrounded.

French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé told television viewers that events to Bosnia raised serious doubts about whether NATO could assure European security in the post-Cold War world. "Never has NATO . . . appeared so little capable of maintaining security on the old Continent. Never have events in Bosnia shown it in so bad a light."

Better than all European security force, Mr. Juppé opined, or a European pillar in NATO. In Washington, too, such questions are beginning to be raised, and not only among isolationists.

Serbia's war against Bosnia puts a heavy strain on the Euro-American relationship. Almost from the beginning there have been differences in the reactions of Europeans and Americans.

Many Americans are sympathetic to Bosnia. Many Americans see Bosnia as the victim of Serbian aggression, ethnic cleansing and conquest, and want to help — but without becoming involved in a ground war.

Sending peacekeepers clearly does not solve the problem.

Most Americans are indifferent to the British, French, Russian and other concerns with the rights and wrongs of the 14th century, nor do we care about European spheres of influence. We care about people being driven from their homes, about civilians being bombed, strafed, burned, frozen, raped and murdered.

Foreign observers who are shocked to find that the Khmer Rouge still survive, despite their past record, are even more disturbed that students in the capital express sympathy for a group that almost all outsiders condemn. The explanation for this apparent paradox lies in the perception that, whatever their past, the Khmer Rouge offer an incorrupt alternative to the government and its army.

Against this background, Western nations are considering expanding their aid programs to the Phnom Penh government, and in particular to Cambodia's armed forces. Although they insist that the army must adopt serious measures of reform, there seems every likelihood that the United States, France and Australia will increase their currently modest programs of aid to the military before much change is achieved.

Such aid is unlikely to bring sudden improvement. The hab-

its of military extortion and other abuses are too deep-seated for that to happen.

Nor are the Khmer Rouge likely to cease to be a malevolent force for instability. They are too entrenched in their redoubts, too well armed and unlikely, despite the protestations of innocence from Bangkok, to be quickly denied assistance from elements in the Thai army.

Most important of all the factors that will influence the future, there seems no reason to expect that the government in Phnom Penh is yet ready to place a commitment to national renovation above personal and sectional interests.

That this is so is reflected in the complacent acceptance by the ruling elite of the yawning gap between their privileged lifestyle and the grinding poverty of the urban and rural poor.

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Clearly, the elections left major problems unsolved. First, and most obvious, they did not neutralize the Khmer Rouge.

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## Trans-Atlantic Suspicion and Bickering in the Bosnia Policy Void

By Flora Lewis

by parachute, of providing military trainers and aerial and satellite intelligence, even a sea-borne command post linked to the Bosnian command.

## OPINION

## U.S. Troops on the Golan? Pick Your Favorite Version

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — As soon as he arrived at the dinner for him at the Israeli ambassador's residence, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin took me aside to chasise me for opposing his desire for U.S. troops on the Golan Heights.

"The whole idea was Bush and Baker's," he insisted, as if that were in his favor. "They proposed a whole DIVISION."

To check out that secret proposal to commit 15,000 troops, I walked over to Dennis Ross, who had been Secretary of State James Baker's top Middle East aide, and continues in that post under Warren Christo-

**Clinton, who foolishly has promised both Rabin and Assad to 'make the case' for a permanent American border patrol, would lose that case.**

pher. "Source says back in '91 you guys promised a whole division on the Golan — true?"

"An American military presence was discussed with Prime Minister Shamir," Mr. Ross admitted, "but no numbers were ever used. Shamir said, 'Very interesting, I'll think about it,' and later turned it down."

Went back to Mr. Rabin and related the response. "Not only did they promise a division," he said, reddening, "but a security pact as well. You don't believe me? Ask Shamir!"

(Next day I called Yitzhak Shamir, who said, "I always opposed U.S. forces to defend Israel, and I don't remember any such proposal to me, because I always opposed withdrawal from the Golan." Three memories conflict; go figure.)

At the dinner table, with Mr. Christopher between us, Mr. Rabin charged that I had been "brainwashed by the Gang of Three" (a trio of Likud spokesmen).

I was deeply perturbed — not at my old friend Rabin, with whom I can disagree without rancor — but at my lack of notepaper at a newsworthy moment. Chris came to the rescue, slipping me one of the index cards he had used for his toast.

Did Israel really need the Americans on the border to make a deal with Syria?

"The gap in our negotiations," the prime minister said, lighting a cigarette that nearly asphyxiated Donna

Shalala, seated to his right, "is not related to the presence of American troops. It is not a major issue."

Great, said I, if it's no big deal to the Syrians, and it's so disruptive to Israelis and Americans, then why not drop it?

"It could become one," he replied. "C'mon, Yitzhak, don't you want those American troops on the Golan to sell your withdrawal from the Golan to the Israelis?"

"If I listened to public opinion, I wouldn't do anything," he countered gutsily. "As long as I have a majority of one, I'll continue."

Mr. Christopher, taking Mr. Rabin's side in this dinner-debate, asked what my reasons were for opposing U.S. "monitors." I said I would answer that in a column, and he smiled. "I withdraw the question."

Some reasons are: (1) the United States would then become "neutral" in the struggles between Syria and Israel, in lieu of continuing as Israel's ally — a State Department Arabist's evenhanded dream; (2) the U.S. troops would become targets of terrorist attempts to upset the peace process; (3) Israel's freedom of action would be compromised, with no preemptive action possible without U.S. permission; (4) America's admiration for Israel as militarily self-reliant would be replaced by resentment about risking U.S. lives patrolling their borders.

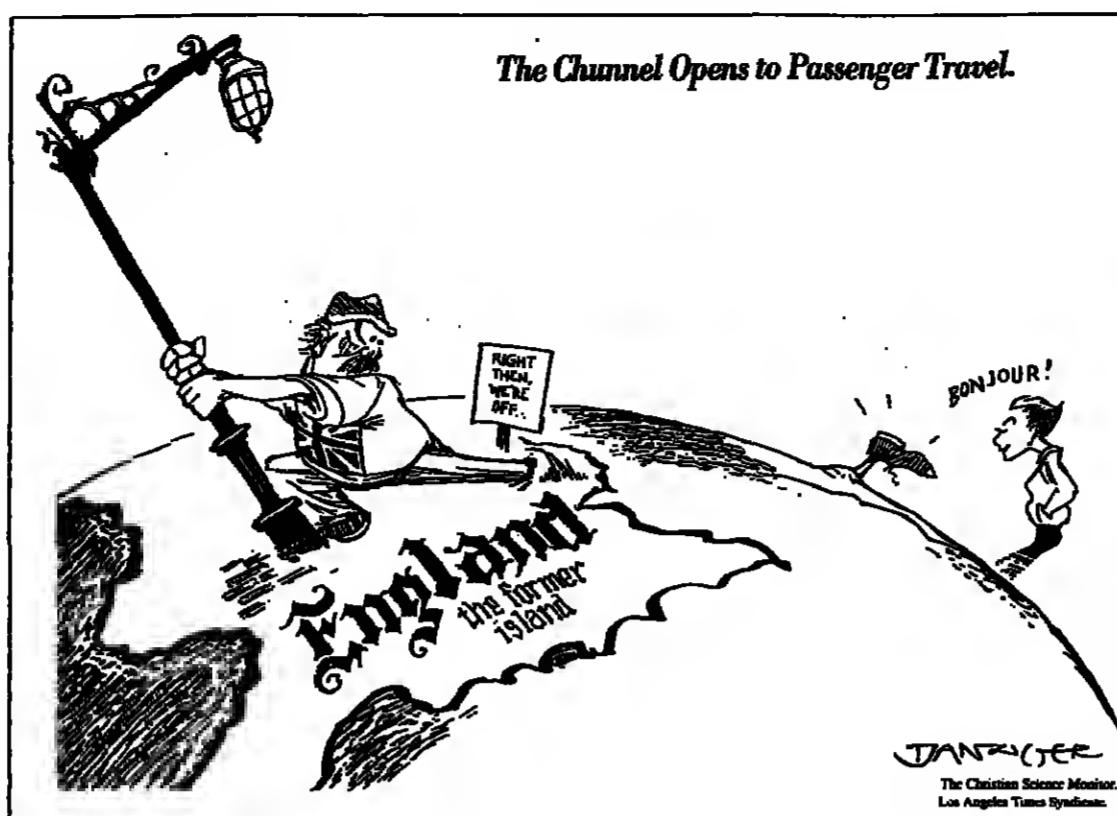
Mr. Rabin brushed all that off. "Menachem Begin set the precedent by arranging for American monitors in the Sinai," he argued. But wouldn't Golan units be at much greater risk? Chris slipped me another index card. "Just the opposite," Mr. Rabin held. He waved aside what happened to the U.S. Marines in nearby Lebanon.

I tried to tell him if he botched his negotiation with Syria on being able to deliver American troops to the Golan, the negotiation would fail. Bill Clinton, who has foolishly promised both Mr. Rabin and Hafez Assad to "make the case" for a permanent American border patrol, would lose that case.

Why are senators who hold credentials as unwavering supporters of Israel — Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Alfonse D'Amato, Bob Packwood — against an American tripwire on the Golan? Why are they joined by most of Israel's strongest defenders in the U.S. media?

We are not against risks for peace; we are against imperiling the alliance between Israel and the United States.

The New York Times.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## For a U.S. Parliament

Given the results of the recent U.S. elections and the reduction of Bill Clinton's role to little more than a veto power, is it not time for the European Union to be strong or not strong enough?

That this office exists at all is an anachronism owing to America's 18th century constitution, which was put in place when kings and emperors ruled Europe and before the European democracies had absorbed their executive powers into Parliaments.

It is time the United States caught up. Such a change would end the governmental warring that is exhausting America and disrupting the electorate, would allow cohesive political parties to develop, and would perhaps make Congress the world's great forum for public debate that the Founding Fathers intended.

JOHN G. ROBERTS,  
Amsterdam.

## In Line to Thump Clinton

Regarding the report "Muslims Urged to Target Clinton" (Nov. 21):

When I read that Muslims were being urged to target Clinton, I thought, get in line. The U.S. president has been roundly attacked by the Republicans — nastily so by the likes of Newt Gingrich and Jesse Helms; obliquely by his own constituents in Congress, who kept their distance from the president in the November campaign; nibbled to

death by the media; decimated from pulpits of the Christian Coalition; and stiff-armed by European leaders who can't decide whether the United States is too strong or not strong enough.

I've decided to target the president, too. I'm targeting him for reelection in 1996. The simple reasons are: (1) he's a statesman in a hayfield of loudmouthed politicians; (2) unlike the Christian Coalition, he really does care for his fellow citizens, including unmarried pregnant women, gays and the poor; (3) in two years, despite the deadly silence accorded their passage, long overdue legislation on important social issues has been written into law. I would like to see what the man could accomplish, given a fair chance, in six more years.

CAROL ALLEN,  
Paris.

## Short on Moral Authority

Two main goals of the Clinton administration have been the partial dismantlement of America and the provision of universal health care. These are admirable aims from any objective point of view. How then to explain the president's difficulties?

Harry Truman once defined the major job of any American president as convincing people to do hard things "that they knew all along they should do."

It seems obvious that to perform that duty a chief executive must

have a certain moral authority. Alas, whether or not the picture is fair, part of Mr. Clinton's image is that of a bunt Bible thumper, the sort of evangelist who fonds around with the choir girls and who perhaps lifts a hit from the plate.

Thus, he fails in his worthy efforts, and voters turn away.

PETER AMBLER,  
London.

## Slovakia's War Record

Regarding "Robert Paxton: France's American Expert on Vichy" (Features, Oct. 21) by Joan Dupont:

Robert Paxton is wrong when he states that France was the only collaborationist country to have deported its Jews without the presence of the Germans. It shares that "distinction" with wartime Slovakia under the leadership of Jozef Tiso. Hitler said: "It is interesting to note the way in which this little Catholic priest who calls himself Tiso sends the Jews into our hands."

The Slovaks outdid the Vichy government by far. They paid the Germans 500 marks for every Jewish man, woman and child deported, including my family. Their Parliament was the only one in Europe to vote for deportation.

At present, Jozef Tiso's house is preserved as a national shrine.

JACK GARFELD,  
Paris.

## Taking a Story for a Walk On a Special Day in Paris

By Kyle Jarrard

**PARIS** — You knew when you saw them up there kissing that it was a special day. Way up there on a tower of Notre Dame in a blade of yellow sun. At the highest point they could be. Kissing with abandon.

But it begins a week or so before in a department store basement at the staplers counter. The sales clerk, a square-headed older lady, scowls when she sees you coming, scowls as you check out the mer-

## MEANWHILE

chandise, scowls even when you buy a big one and two boxes of staples, say thank you and depart. With that, your one-man free fiction outfit is about to be up and running.

Mind you, the other work had already been done — the story writing. In fact, it had been done for a long time, and had sailed around the world a few times, too. Only to come back. Like a bird to an old nest. What are you going to do with a story like that? There was only one solution: give it away, to anybody.

They used to call them chapbooks. Maybe they still do. They're just a few pages thick, stapled. They weigh no more than a letter.

You do up a hundred of them, complete with homemade dadaist cover. At the bottom on the back: Lune de Ville Presse (in kinship with a friend's City Moon Press in America) and the month and year. No address: It's not clear you want to get mail.

That leaves only the actual distribution, which turns out to be straightforward to the point of blight. But, as in a certain Eastern religion, getting there is more the point than arriving, which is especially good advice for an afternoon's walk across Paris under a bright fall sky.

Where once again you find yourself among countless pairs of eyes. Furtive eyes that sometimes meet yours, investigate, anxious to touch, and yet afraid. Of what? Of everything, in this city where it seems a violation to say hello to a stranger, especially with the eyes. Disappointed eyes that disappear left and right in the gray flow.

Where once again you find yourself heading for the quay down by the Pont Neuf for the view. There, in the sun, an old Japanese couple stand sketching the trees and the Square du Vert Galant.

Where across the street from the statue of Henri IV it's Beaujolais Nouveau night. Or, rather, Bozo afternoon. Fiddles screech inside and the customers are wall-to-wall. A

huge fat man blocks the door like a stopper, his bulging violet cheeks looking rubbed with butter.

Where the Place Dauphine is empty save a lawyer who looks like a fashion model coming across from the Palais de Justice in her shimmering black robe and perfect white tie. It's quitting time, and all the guards (a thousand and one walkie-talkies going at once) follow her with their eyes. You make your way down the sidewalk to the Quai des Orfèvres.

Where someone is playing good sax under the Pont St. Michel. The sound rings up and down the neighborhood and even the cops on patrol stop and lean over the wall and look at the guy. Or maybe at the young women perched below like gulls at the Seine's edge.

The echoes follow you down the quay, and then the cathedral comes into view with the tiny black-dressed figures up there kissing as if the world were about to end. Maybe nobody is watching. Maybe everybody on the square is looking. It doesn't matter. They are as alone up there as they would have been on a cloud. You think of angels and then laugh at yourself for it.

The little American bookstore nearby agrees to take half the freebies. (We couldn't have sold them, the clerk coldly reminds.) And then, farther back on the Left Bank, the little Canadian bookstore takes the rest. (You say you might bring another bundle in a couple of weeks, if that's O.K. You say how much you appreciate their doing this. You're welcome, they say.)

Job done. Fiction delivered. And none too soon. For there is much more walking to do. And a coffee somewhere along the way. In a loud café where you sit and watch a while, listen to six languages coming from six tables. On each, cameras and piles of guides. Outside, a shower sprouts a jungle of umbrellas.

Later on, for no real reason, you head back past the Bojo bar, where the battered wine barrel is now out on the sidewalk. Just as you arrive, a big man bursts forth carrying a big woman, both laughing like newlyweds. People inside are cheering. He puts her down and they smile back at the crowd, then at each other, and head off into the early night arm in arm.

Across the Pont Neuf on the Right Bank, over a big department store like a doll's house all night, comes the city moon, slightly blue full. Against the low-flying clouds, it seems to race up to the sky.

International Herald Tribune.

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# L E I S U R E

## License to Ski: On the Trail of James Bond in the Alps

By Corinne K. Hoexter

**G**RINDELWALD, Switzerland — Before we left for Grindelwald in March, we had already been impressed by three things we had heard about the Jungfrau region: its spectacular scenery, its starring role in the James Bond ski opus "On Her Majesty's Secret Service" and its reputation as an agreeable place for intermediate skiers like us. While we can navigate most trails, my husband, Rolf, and I do not seek out double diamonds with narrow chutes and a series of shoulder-high moguls.

We began to appreciate the scenery as the electric locomotive of the Bernese Oberland Bahn, a cog railway, pulled us up the valley of the Lütschine River from Interlaken East toward Grindelwald. Suddenly the walls of rock surrounding us parted slowly like giant curtains, revealing the trio of peaks over 13,000 feet (about 4,000 meters) that would dominate our skyline for a week — the Jungfrau, the Mönch and the fearsome Eiger. "At least there's snow up there," I said, for we had left an East Coast buried in snow to encounter spring in the Alps.

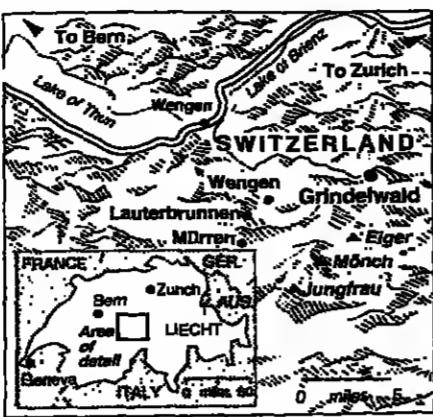
Though travelers as famous as Goethe had by the 18th century begun to flock to the Bernese Oberland to admire Grindelwald's glacier, Switzerland's notable mountain transport system proved the key to opening the Jungfrau region to tourists, climbers and, later, skiers. By the second

half of the 19th century, rail lines had pushed from Bern as far as Interlaken, and by the 1890s on separate spurs to the villages of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald (3,393 feet), then linked by a loop over Kleine Scheidegg (6,700 feet) under the Eiger. In 1912, what is still the highest cog railway in Europe reached the Jungfraujoch at 11,333 feet. Of the Jungfrau region's two car-free resorts, Wengen was reached by the rail loop over Kleine Scheidegg from the Lauterbrunnen side and Mürren by a separate rail line that began service in 1891.

Ringed by a battalion of peaks that rise from its valley, Grindelwald retains scattered hints of the rural past — around its chalets, with their overhanging peaked roofs and elaborately carved wood trim, we saw budding fruit trees, haystacks, woodpiles and cowsheds. The inherent drama of the setting is accentuated by the looming presence over the winding village street of the rugged Wetterhorn and the Eiger's sheer North Wall, scaled only in 1938 after a number of contenders had plunged to their deaths.

Our small, recently renovated chalet-style hotel at the quiet end of the village, the Gletschergarten, was run by the granddaughter of the man who first turned it into an inn in the 1890s. Our package included a generous Swiss-style buffet breakfast and four-course dinner, an L-shaped double room with modern bath and a balcony overlooking the austere slim-spined village church.

Our ski pass gave us entrance to 45 lifts serving 125 miles (200 kilometers) of trails



in three major areas: Grindelwald First, straight up from the village center; the Grindelwald-Wengen-Kleine Scheidegg triangle, the heart of the region with more than half the lifts and trails; and finally Mürren, where every January a notorious downhill race on the steep and bumpy Inferno "007" trail draws 1,500 would-be alpine champions.

From Grindelwald station, the 35-minute train ride under the presiding Eiger hauled us through avalanche sheds up to the high amphitheater around Kleine Scheidegg.

On our arrival, after first missing the trail under its morning frost and pitching into a snow drift, I began to adjust to the

alternating crunch and powder. Soon we were zigzagging our way across open slopes on creamy snow with trails so wide that a blue (easy), a red (intermediate) and a black (difficult) might drop over them side by side in gradations from the gentlest to the steepest pitch. We went up the Honegg T-bar, the steep, icy one that comes to a sudden, rather scary end, and the easy-riding Tschuggen. We were funneled into long lanes between the evergreens and up over ridges on narrow two-way paths.

Toward the Wengen side, we crossed a magic border into our ski field of dreams: the heights of Männlichen, 7,317 feet, with its series of parallel ridges served by two chairs under the almost four-mile-long gondola from Grindelwald Grund. This hillocky white sea was crisscrossed by roller-coaster trails, soaring over great mounds and dropping into hidden hollows.

Luckily, the Männlichen chair rose to a

plateau that included the Bergrestaurant

and a dizzying view down a steep plunge

demarcated by avalanche fences.

Refreshed by a lunch of a fondue variation

that resembled a grilled cheese sandwich,

consommé and green salad, we flung

ourselves back over the rim of the ski bowl

to pursue our pendulum course back to Kleine Scheidegg and the train. At some

point the great cruising arcs we had been

making so easily seemed to become slow

and sluggish to execute in the rising heat

of the afternoon. Even mogul patches be-

came merely slushy. By the last run up the

Arven chair, we had acquired a healthy

thirst. Fortunately, an outdoor bar awaited next to the tracks.

Two days later, a perfect sky shone over the Wetterhorn. The morning huddle among the skiing guests in the hotel dining room agreed it was just the day for the trip up to the Jungfraujoch.

For the last four miles of a 50-minute journey, the cogwheel train from Kleine Scheidegg travels through a tunnel just inside the North Wall of the Eiger and the Mönch to the Jungfraujoch, 11,333 feet. We left the dim station, feeling lightheaded, and ran into a wall of blinding light where the sun blazed on a river of snow flowing between a circle of mountain tops — the Aletsch Glacier, the longest in the Alps, running 60 miles to the south.

On our last run to the railroad's midstation Brandegg we were moving free across the wide sunny fields in lengthening shadow, sometimes gliding between the trees, gradually accelerating till we felt we had broken away from the pull of gravity.

As we enjoyed a farewell drink at a café not far from the station, we wondered when we might fill in the blanks on our Grindelwald exploits, ski to Wengen and Mürren, defy the perils of the Salzegg T-bar, and eat in the Piz Gloria, the revolving restaurant at the top of the Schilthorn that was used as a set for "On Her Majesty's Secret Service." When we got back home, we rented a video of the Bond movie. The skiing sequences seemed a bit overdone, but then exaggeration had always been the essence of 007.

Corinne K. Hoexter, a longtime skier, wrote this for The New York Times.

## For Overnight Pop-Ins: A Hotel for the Under-12 Set

By Emily Laurence Baker

**L**ONDON — The London Hotel of the Year in the "1994 Which? Hotel Guide" costs £25 to £30 a night, including dinner and breakfast, and has a staff that tries to indulge every whim. There are a few catches: Guests don't get a private room or bath and must be between the ages of 2 and 12.

Pippa Pop-ins, apparently the only children's hotel in the world, is the innovation of Pippa Deakin, a former teacher and nanny who was once asked to baby-sit for seven youngsters on the same night. She resolved the dilemma by inviting them all to her house for an evening of bubble baths and midnight feasts.

"I wondered how many other parents couldn't get a baby-sitter that night," says the 29-year-old Deakin. "So why not a children's hotel?" Deakin expanded her original idea and in January 1992 opened the overnight nursery along with a licensed nursery school and a vacation excursion program.

The only similar establishment is in Hungerford, England, at the Norland

Nursery Training College, where youngsters can stay with a training nanny for extended periods. Pippa Pop-ins has a three-night maximum.

The Georgian residence, situated on the busy stretch of Fulham Road beside the Chelsea Foothill Club grounds, appears to have been decorated by an interior design firm staffed with under-12s. A spacious playroom on the ground floor is crammed with toys and books. Stuffed animals and wooden toys peer over stairway landings and the walls of the two bedrooms are lined with cloths.

Children choose their own beds, and amazingly everyone agrees. There are only three house rules: "Yes means yes, no means no, and a promise is a promise to be kept."

Weekend dinners are a celebration with party hats, balloons and streamers. Some parents might be dismayed at the bowls of potato chips and chocolate bars that line the table before dinner is served but the guests don't seem to mind. Nor do they complain about the menu of sausage rolls, baked beans, pizza and chips accompanied by vibrant orange squash.

The kids don't even mention the recycled bathwater that would undoubtedly make

adults squirm. As the youngest group comes out, the older ones obediently strip ("next to your beds, please, so clothes don't get mixed up") and climb into water strewn with soap bubbles and floating letters.

After bathtime, the pajama-clad entourage races back downstairs for a "midnight" feast (a few hours earlier than would be technically accurate) and a short video. The best is yet to come: an organized pillow fight before the three night-duty nannies tuck the exhausted hotel patrons into bed.

From fairy hunts in the garden (where Deakin's pet rabbits are housed) to theme

### HEAR THIS

■ Onward and upward with the arts: The Chinese Ministry of Culture has ordered night clubs and karaoke halls to buy a laser disk of 55 patriotic songs lauding socialist achievements and veteran revolutionaries. Reuters tells us. That'll pull them in.

### SEE THIS

weekends that sometimes include entertainment, Deakin wants the experience to be a child's fantasy.

Even so, parents might have trouble believing Ms. Pop-ins' insistence that there is no homesickness. Indeed, two recent visits revealed several distressed youngsters clinging to mothers' knees, imploring them not to leave. But the nannies are adept at defusing despair after parents depart.

The anti-homesick campaign begins long before the tons arrive. Prospective guests are invited to tea before their overnight visit to inspect the surroundings.

"Children are invited by me to come and stay," explains Deakin. "If they say no we won't accept the booking."

Files are maintained on each child detailing personal information and bedtime routines. Odd habits are indulged. One 2-year-old whose mother brings a glass of milk to her bedside every morning starts her day the same way at Pippa Pop-ins.

Just what kind of parents send their child to a hotel overnight? While you might think it's the dual-career couple whose business schedules clash with each other's and their offspring, it's more likely to be parents with a big night out.

Deakin is not daunted by running a day and overnight nursery at a time when the child-care industry is regularly publicly scrutinized. "Of course I'm aware of things that could go wrong — the responsibility is there 24 hours a day, seven days a week. But this is a vision, a life, and whether I'm paid or not I still want to do it."

Her vision extends beyond Fulham Road, beginning with Wimbledon, where she awaits planning approval for use of a listed building as a prep school and hotel. Future plans include kidie hotels in New York and Washington and schools for children with special needs.

Despite Deakin's ambitious goals, her role as managing director includes regular nighttime nanny shifts, during which she looks completely natural seated on a two-foot-high chair amidst chaos.

"Every day that a child comes here and goes home happy, it's been a great success," she says. "Every day should be special." Coming from anyone else that would sound painfully naive. But under the spell of Mary Poppins incarnate, one can only think, why not?

Emily Laurence Baker is a free-lance writer based in London.



Nicole Aspin/IHT

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## THE HOME GUIDE

### La Estrategia del Caracol

Directed by Sergio Cabrera. Colombia.

Cabrera is the son of Spanish actors who went into exile during the Franco dictatorship, and Cabrera as a young man fought in the guerrilla forces in his native Colombia. Given that background, it's not surprising that Cabrera's latest film, which he co-wrote, depicts some salt-of-the-earth tenants in Bogotá who devise a snail's-pace (*caracol*) strategy to resist eviction by a greedy landlord and his thugs. The refreshing part is how Cabrera masterfully weaves the political message into a gripping human drama, with ample humor. He makes rooting for the crafty good guys so much fun, while presenting the antagonists as narrow-minded fellows you love to hate. Leading the tenants' fight for

human dignity is Jacinto, played by the director's father, Fausto. He advises, "For once, believe in people and not just the law," and makes references to the good fight against Franco in the Spanish civil war. The tenacious tenants quickly close ranks: a woman who miraculously enlists the Virgin Mary in the struggle; a down-and-out lawyer; an unusual prostitute, and a priest with a straying eye. The acting is first rate and the pace is keen.

(Al Goodman, IHT)

### Junior

Directed by Ivan Reitman. U.S.

From Terminator to Incubator, from steroids to estrogen, from bums to steel to burn in the oven: Arnold Schwarzenegger gets in touch with his feminine side in "Junior." A fleecy romantic caper with a dusting of feminism, the picture is basically a one-joke

movie successfully nursed by director Ivan Reitman. Schwarzenegger, who has never looked more radiant, is pregnant. Danny DeVito, as a fertility doctor, impregnates the hero, who is both father and surrogate mother of the embryo. Schwarzenegger and DeVito play Alexander Hesse and Larry Arbogast, an Austrian scientist and a tenacious gynecologist who have developed a drug.

Expectane, that reduces the risk of miscarriage in chimps. When the FDA forbids them to test it on pregnant women, Arbogast persuades Hesse to play guinea pig in the name of science. Meanwhile, their funds are cut off and a villainous department head (Frank Langella) forces them to give up their lab at the university to make room for Diana Reddin (intoxicating Emma Thompson), a cryogenics expert who arrives

with a "dairy case" of frozen ova. "Junior" becomes a bit sticky in the end. But it is worth it all the same, just to be there when Schwarzenegger delivers not just the baby but also the line "My body, my choice."

(Rita Kempley, WP)

### A Low Down Dirty Shame

Directed by Keenen Ivory Wayans. U.S.

For all its jokes, "A Low Down Dirty Shame" is not an out-and-out spoof of the blaxploitation genre like Keenen Ivory Wayans's 1989 comedy hit, "I'm Gonna Git You Sucka." It is a good-natured action film that doesn't take itself at all seriously. The story isn't much to speak of. Wayans, who also wrote the film, plays Andre Shame, a former cop turned private eye whose business is going nowhere. Just when things are about to collapse,

he is hired by an officer of the Drug Enforcement Agency to find \$20 million in missing drug money. Shame's adversary, Mendoza (Andrew Divoff), is a notorious drug czar rumored to be dead but actually living with Shame's former sweetheart, Angela (Salli Richardson). Wayans is an agreeable screen presence, but he makes a surprisingly bland action hero. As the object of two competing women, he seems bored by a contest that builds into a furious argument about who is a better fighter, Mike Tyson or Muhammad Ali. The combatants are the sultry Angela and Shame's adoring secretary and assistant, Peaches (Jada Pinkett). Pinkett, whose performance is as sassy and sizzling as a Salt-n-Pepa recording, walks away with the movie.

(Stephen Holden, NYT)

### La Bella Vita

Directed by Paolo Virzì. Italy.

From a summer romance fueled by a refrain of separations, reunions and ferry rides between the mainland and the island of Elba, Bruno and Mirella marry and create a discreet and evidently happy life together. Bruno works in a steel mill in his native coast town of Piombino. Mirella holds down a job as a cashier in the Piombino supermarket. Then, in what seems to be an instant, their tableau of quiet, consensual resignation comes undone. Bruno is laid off. Mirella, a dutiful, devoted companion as both fiancée and wife, falls for Jerry Fumo, an unctuous, local television personality who represents a chance for glamour and romance. The safe, insulated life for which both Bruno and Mirella put their dreams in hock has vaporized like the most volatile of illusions. "La Bella Vita" is a light, realistic and, for the most part, fast-moving tale about the loss of identity in today's Italian working class. Bruno, Mirella and even Jerry Fumo — whose veneer of romance and polish soon peels to reveal an insecure, dependent man with needs too great for Mirella to tend to — are left to sort out what remains of their ambitions, illusions and certitudes.

Claudio Bigagli is excellent as the deliberate, disoriented Bruno, while the voluble but somehow chaotic Sabrina Ferilli almost bursts the contours of her character as Mirella.

(Ken Shulman, IHT)

## Quirky Tips From the Famous

By Roger Collis  
*International Herald Tribune*

**R**ECRUIT a worldwide team of 200 peripatetic celebrities, critics, food writers, hoteliers, restaurateurs and assorted entrepreneurs and ask them to report on what they consider to be the best in travel: This is the formula for the fifth edition of Courvoisier's "The Book of the Best," published this month in London (Vermilion/Random House, £12.99). It is edited by the food critic Loyd Grossman, who is taking over from Lord Lichfield, founder-editor, who started the publication 10 years ago.

The result is a travel guide packed with tips and opinions, verdicts and often idiosyncratic insights. The new edition covers 58 countries with 2,500 entries on the best hotels, restaurants, bars and cafés, clubs, museums, galleries, markets, fashion designers, festivals, spas, sports, theater, music, shopping and sightseeing.

Scattered throughout the book are essays on such eclectic topics as Wolfgang Puck ("chef to the stars" in Los Angeles); Literary New York (readings, bookshops and tours); Best of the Bush (Australia); Melbourne Foodie Musters; Big Breakfast in Sydney; Indian Choice; Top Tailors, and Pub Grub (London); Nile Tours (Egypt); Bistros, Choice Cheeses, Chocolates Choice (Paris); Exotic Adventures (Himalayas); Private Palace Hotels (India); Pub Culture (Ireland); Piazza Campi dei Fiori (Rome); Best Parks in Tokyo; Cafe Life (Amsterdam); A Great River Journey (Papua New Guinea), and the Blue Train in South Africa.

Don't look for consistency or objectivity (it takes a serious celebrity to be as fatuous as: "Taillevent is easily the best in France," Judith Krantz); "St. Petersburg is a drug," Princess Katya Galitzine; or "The difficulty with Paris is that every restaurant is so good, you can't just pick one," Andrew Lloyd Webber. But there's too much good stuff here to quibble about that.

Entries are arbitrary and inconsistent. The United States gets 41 pages; Britain 34; Hong Kong, seven; Japan and Thailand six each; Singapore three; South Africa two; places like Fiji, Sri Lanka, Bermuda and Jamaica have half a dozen entries among them. Cuba gets a page; while Finland, Malta, Israel, most of the Gulf states and the Philippines are left out altogether.

"The book is highly subjective; we make no claim to objectivity. Most guidebooks either rely on one person's opinion, or like Michelin on a highly trained team of professionals. Whereas ours is based purely on the subjective thoughts of 200 people who are demanding, cosmopolitan, and sophisticated," says Grossman. "The best is going to be their collective view. But there's no question that the best has more to do now with best value and local character than it did, say, two or three years ago. There has been a pretty healthy turn away from the sort of preposterous ostentation of international luxury."

"Of course, you're going to have predictable things; I mean when you talk about Paris hotels, the Cordon is to be there. But what we've tried to do this year is to get

### The Frequent Traveler

off the beaten track and stress the interest of things that are local and particular to the various places, to counteract the wave of homogenization one finds everywhere. This is not my personal restaurant guide. But I have attempted to stress value, more about attractions for kids and culture, which I find play an increasingly important role in determining travelers' itineraries. That may explain why travel to cities has become increasingly popular. Many people visit the Far East on business and return for pleasure. This is my first year as editor. But Patrick [Lichfield], who started it, is a benign influence; he travels incessantly and knows a lot of people.

"The length of contributions, and indeed which countries get listed at all depends on our contributors; that's why we have these little essays on places like Vietnam that our gang are increasingly traveling to. If one of our contributors said, 'By the way, I've just spent three months in Timbuktu, it's a fabulous place,' we'd write about it. This year we've identified places, like Lyon, that tend to get missed out. It's very amusing to see the opinions of people both on sacred cows and new discoveries. It's an exceptionally good worldwide telephone directory."

I recognized only a handful of the celebrities listed at the front of the guide — authentic luminaries like Peter Ustinov, Richard Branson, David Frost, Andre Previn, Ralph Steadman, Andrew Lloyd

Webber, Jeffrey Archer, Michael Caine, Joan Collins, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Dame Barbara Cartland.

Lichfield and Grossman recruited 12 of the top celebrities as a jury for 16 somewhat gimmicky "Best Value" awards: "Not the best of the best but amongst the most interesting and stimulating of the best," Grossman says. Singapore Airlines (Best Airline), Four Seasons-Regent Hotels (Best Hotel Group), Dubai (Best Airport Shopping) and Hong Kong (Best Destination) are arguable, though what you might expect; but Melbourne Moomba (Best Festival); Roscoff Belfast (Best British Restaurant); St. Mungo Museum of British Life and Art in Glasgow (Best British Museum), and Opera North in Leeds (Achievement in the Arts in Britain) started me turning the pages. And I wouldn't quarrel with Best British Breakfast (Simpson's-on-the-Strand) and Best Pub (The Dove) both in London, or Lyon as Best European Week-end Destination.

"The Book of the Best" carries the usual disclaimer about not accepting advertising or payment for entries. But it may be a tad incestuous when celebrities just happen to praise one another. Alain Ducasse (a contributor) at the Hôtel de Paris in Monte Carlo is hyped as the World's Greatest Chef — which he may well be — but did he pay for his meal at Joël Robuchon's "temple of gastronomy" in Paris? And is it cynical to suppose that Ustinov got the presidential suite at the Westbury in Dublin because he is Sir Peter Ustinov? Perhaps you have to be a celebrity to get a free lunch.

"I would be extremely distressed to find out that anyone involved with the book had ever had a quid pro quo, or said, 'Let me stay for free and I'll give you a write-up,'" Grossman says. "At least we didn't ask Alain Ducasse to write his own blurb. And I happen to think that because he is a great chef, his views on a restaurant, colored as they may be by his philosophy, are bound to be interesting."

**W**ELL, yes. Until we read that Mohamed al Fayed praises the Ritz in Paris as meeting the exacting standards of César Ritz 100 years ago, when al Fayed is both a contributor and owner of the Ritz. A crucial test for a travel guide is what it says about places in your own backyard or familiar stamping ground.

"The Book of the Best" barely scrapes by on its listings for the Côte d'Azur — sound on art and museums; otherwise predictable and pedestrian.

But for London, the guide comes alive. Apart from a few dud entries, it's an excellent London restaurant guide, with an inside track to the trendiest and best value places in town. So I'll take it with me when I next go to Hong Kong.

## VAT Guide: Getting Refund Isn't Easy

By Betsy Wade  
*New York Times Service*

**S**WITZERLAND is joining the 19 European countries that charge a value-added tax, or VAT, on goods and services. The tax goes into effect Jan. 1, and the rate is 6.5 percent.

It applies to accommodations, car rentals and restaurant meals, as well as goods purchased to be taken home. It will not be applied to theater tickets, according to Erika Lieben, public relations manager for the Swiss National Tourist Office in New York.

The new tax, described as a consumption tax, will replace a purchase tax of 4.5 to 4.8 percent that now applies only to merchandise. Despite the rise, the 6.5 percent rate is among the lowest in Europe, where the levels run up to 25 percent in Denmark, 21 percent in Ireland, and 17.5 percent in the Netherlands and Britain.

Tourism-promotion organizations made a fair amount of noise about the possibilities for tourists to recover the taxes they have laid out, but the truth is that, with one exception, refunds are available only for merchandise that is bought to be taken out of the country, and the tourist must spend a certain amount in one store, or in Spain, in one purchase, to get a refund. At this writing, the Swiss had not decided whether tourists could obtain a refund at all.

Some countries apply tax rates to lodgings and restaurant meals that are lower than the standard rates for merchandise. But whatever the rate, these taxes are not recoverable, except in Canada, where hotel taxes may be recouped by a traveler with proper documentation.

The VAT is sneaky: The price tags on merchandise, the prices on menus or rates printed on hotel brochures generally do not list it separately; the traveler may even remain unaware of its existence.

All 12 countries of the European Union apply this tax: Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Most other countries in Europe have VATs, including four countries scheduled to join the European Union in 1995: Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Except for Britain, European countries set a minimum amount the traveler must spend in one store, or in the case of Spain, on one purchase, to qualify for a refund.

In Britain, alone in the European Union, the stores set this minimum. At

Harrods, it is £150, or about \$235 at the current rate of exchange; at Harvey Nichols, £100; Selfridges, Liberty or Marks & Spencer, £75; at Fortnum & Mason and the Peter Jones and John Lewis stores, £50.

Although these thresholds may look steep to travelers on a budget, the fact is there is little point in going through all the paperwork for small purchases, which produce still smaller refunds, and which will be further diminished by a service charge of 20 percent levied by the company that handles the refunds.

If you are making a purchase in a store where things are more informal, it's smarter to see if the store will deduct the tax from the price, and avoid the annoyance at the airport. Small shops are likely to be most amenable to this idea.

Almost all refund arrangements in Europe — Ireland excepted — are handled in the United States by Europe Tax-Free Shopping, with sales headquarters at 233 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. People from other countries can write to its Swedish headquarters at Faktorvägen 9, Box 10004, S-434 21, Kungsbacka, Sweden.

The company began in 1980 and now operates in Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain. Steve Jarmal, sales manager, says that the company has agreements with 70,000 stores in these countries, which usually display a logo: "Tax Free for Tourists."

To use the refund system, when you shop you must carry a passport or something else establishing you as a visitor. In the store, you ask for the form, or "shopping check," issued by Europe Tax-Free Shopping, which comes with an envelope. The sales clerk fills out the form.

**I**f you are in a country belonging to the European Union, you present the forms at the airport where you will finally leave the EU; the booth there will handle the slips from all the EU countries you have visited.

Get to the airport early. The government customs agent for the country you are leaving will stamp the forms. You should be prepared to show the merchandise.

After you have passed customs, look for a Tax-Free Shopping window. The refund, minus the company's fee, about 20 percent can be in cash, a check or a credit to a credit card. If the line is too long or you are too late, the forms can be mailed in the envelopes provided.



## AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
ARABELLA GRAND HOTEL	Frankfurt	"Winter Special" rate: single/double at 230/280 Deutsche marks (\$148/\$180), including buffet breakfast, welcome cocktail, use of pool and health club. Friday to Monday, Jan. 1 to March 31.
BEST WESTERN	Arizona	"Ski Arizona Package" at Woodlands Plaza Hotel, Flagstaff; \$120 for a one-night stay for two includes two lift tickets to Snowbowl, welcome drinks and American breakfasts. Until March 31.
CATHAY PACIFIC/MANDARIN ORIENTAL	Manila to Hong Kong	Mandarin Manila hotel guests can claim an upgrade to first or business class on Cathay for \$30 on the day when they check out of the hotel. Until Dec. 31.
DYNASTY HOTEL	Kuala Lumpur	Introductory rates from 195 ringgit (\$76) a night with breakfast.
GULF AIR	Hong Kong to Bangkok	Fly first or business class and get second ticket free for use any time. Until Dec. 31.
HILTON INTERNATIONAL	Worldwide	At least 30 percent off published rates at 100 properties in "Winter World of Savings" promotion. Upgrade to "deluxe" room for \$30 more. Until April 23.
HOTEL PALAZZO VENDRAMIN	Venice	Two nights in a suite for 650,000 lire (\$530) per person sharing a room includes airport/rail transfers, welcome champagne, flowers, butler service, breakfasts in the suite, dinner each night in a choice of seven Venice restaurants. Until March 31.
HYATT	Worldwide	"Great Deal" promotion offers discounts of up to 45 percent at all Hyatt hotels in Asia Pacific and selected properties in the United States, Europe, Mexico and South America.
LAUDA AIR	Hong Kong to Vienna	Hong Kong to Vienna round-trip fare of 4,990 Hong Kong dollars (\$645) includes stopover discounts in Vienna plus the option to fly to either London, Paris or Munich at no extra cost. Until Dec. 14.
LUFTHANSA	London to Hamburg	Pay full business class (£198, or about \$310, one-way) from London City Airport to Hamburg and you can take a companion for £49 one-way. Travel must start by Dec. 31.
MALAYSIA AIRLINES	Britain to Asia/South America	Full-fare business-class passengers traveling from Heathrow via Kuala Lumpur are automatically upgraded to first class. New destinations served via Kuala Lumpur include Cape Town, Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Beijing. Until March 31.
MANDARIN ORIENTAL	Asia	"Oriental Interludes" promotional rates at 11 hotels (starting at \$98 at the Mandarin Oriental in Macao) include American breakfast, flowers and fruit in room on arrival, and check-out till 6 P.M. Subject to availability. Until March 31.
RENAISSANCE HOTEL	Seoul	Single "executive" rooms for \$210 a night includes airport limo transfers, breakfast and cocktails, local phone calls and laundry service, plus 4 P.M. checkout. Until Feb. 28.
SAS	Germany to Osaka, Japan	EuroBonus members (traveling via Copenhagen) earn 5,000 extra bonus points in business class per round-trip to Osaka and 15,000 extra points for two round-trips, which earn a free round-trip economy ticket from Germany to Stockholm, and free trip to the United States respectively. Until Jan. 31.
TAP AIR PORTUGAL	London to Portugal	Half-price companion fares (Heathrow to Lisbon, Oporto or Faro) include three days' Avis car rental. Minimum Saturday night stay. Until Dec. 9 and Dec. 25 to March 31.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unware of them and unable to book them.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

<b>FRANCE</b>	<b>JAPAN</b>
Paris Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: (1) 44-78-40-86, closed Tuesdays. To Feb. 20: "Kurt Schwitters," 300 paintings, collages, sculptures, typographical works and poems created between 1910 and 1947 by the German-born artist (1887-1948). Schwitters' work reflects various avant-garde movements until the late 1940s.	Tokyo National Museum of Western Art, tel: (3) 3828-5131, closed Mondays. To Nov. 27: "1874: The Year of Impressionism." Tries to recreate the first Impressionist exhibition and the unknown painter. Lectures and performances held in Nada's studio.
Grand Palais, tel: (1) 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing. To Jan. 9: "Gustave Callebotte, 1848-1894." Also, to Jan. 2: "Nicolas Poussin."	Tokyo Department Store, tel: (3) 3477-3111, open daily. To Nov. 23: "Yumeji Takehisa." Works by the Japanese painter, illustrator and poet. Takehisa is known for depictions of melancholy-looking women.
Musée d'Art Moderne, tel: (1) 42-81-27, closed Mondays. To March 19: "André Derain, 1880-1954. Le Peintre du Troublé Modèle." A retrospective of the works of the Fauve painter, including paintings, sculptures, works on paper, book illustrations and stage designs.	Ueno Royal Museum, tel: (3) 3833-4191, continuing. To Dec. 25: "The Unknown Modigliani."
Austria Vienna Künstlerhaus, tel: (1) 52177-40-44, open daily. Continuing. To Jan. 29: "Agyptomanie: Ägypten und das Abendland." Documents the influence of Egyptian art on 18th- and 19th-century European art and design.	<b>THE NETHERLANDS</b>
Wiener Staatsoper, tel: (1) 513-1513. After months of renovation, the curtain raises on Dec. 14 with Richard Strauss's "Elektra."	Amsterdam Atelier Lia van Voigt, tel: (20) 622-7072. To Dec. 20: "Kunst Kado." Works by three contemporary artists, Margriet de Bruin, Eddy Gheres, Bjorn v. Voigt.
London Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 494-5615, open daily. Continuing. To Dec. 14: "The Glory of Venice: Art in the 18th Century."	<b>SPAIN</b>
London British Museum, tel: (71) 221-2223, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Yves Klein: Der Sprung ins Leere." Part I of the retrospective focuses on the emergence and development of the French artist's creative activities which lasted only eight years (1954-1962). Part II is in Düsseldorf.	Berlin Martin-Gropius-Bau, tel: (30) 254-880. To Feb. 5: "Der Riss im Raum." Includes paintings, sculptures, installations and video presentations by 48 German, Polish, Czech and Slovak artists from 1945 to the present day.
Montreal Musée d'Art Contemporain, tel: (514) 847-2228, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "The Origin of Things." Sculptures and installations by seven contemporary Montreal artists.	Fundación Antoni Tapies, tel: (3) 449-0315. To Jan. 29: "In the Spirit of Fluxus." An overview of the 1962 movement that united avant-garde artists in Europe and later in the United States. Documents the development of performance art, minimalism and Conceptual art.
Düsseldorf Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen, tel: (211) 6361-174, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Yves Klein: Der Sprung ins Leere." Part I of the retrospective focuses on the emergence and development of the French artist's creative activities which lasted only eight years (1954-1962). Part II is in Düsseldorf.	Fundación La Caixa, tel: (3) 404-73-73, closed Mondays. To Jan. 22: "Kandinsky/Mondrian." Documents the parallel and differences between the two painters although Kandinsky later developed an abstract style while Mondrian adopted a geometric idiom.
From top, "Gizmo & Jezebel" by Margriet de Bruin, in Amsterdam; a Western Zhou mask, in Paris, and Alexei Jawlensky's "Mystic Head," in Pasadena.	Fundación Juan March, tel: (1) 435-42-40, open daily. Continuing. To Jan. 22: "Tesoros del Arte Japonés." Perikado Edo 1815-1868.
Italy Florence Comune di Firenze, tel: (55) 211-158. "La Bohème," directed by Robert Carsen and conducted by Mark Elder, with Marcus Jerome/Valentina Piroli and Mary Mills/Gwynne Geyer. Dec. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23.	<b>SWITZERLAND</b>
Museo Nazionale di Arte Antica, tel: (22) 311-22-18. "Le Bohème," directed by Robert Carsen and conducted by Mark Elder, with Marcus Jerome/Valentina Piroli and Mary Mills/Gwynne Geyer. Dec. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23.	Geneva Grand Théâtre, tel: (22) 311-22-18. "Le Bohème," directed by Robert Carsen and conducted by Mark Elder, with Marcus Jerome/Valentina Piroli and Mary Mills/Gwynne Geyer. Dec. 10, 12, 13





# France Takes Another Step From Recession

Reuters

**PARIS** — The French economy grew more slowly during the third quarter than in the previous two, but the country continued to climb out of its deepest recession since World War II, government figures released Thursday showed.

Gross domestic product grew 0.7 percent between July and September, the national statistics office INSEE said. The economy grew a revised 1.1 percent in the second quarter and 0.8 percent in the first quarter.

The third-quarter performance, driven entirely by domestic demand, was in line with economists' forecasts. The government had already said the economy would slow somewhat after a buoyant summer.

Economists said that while growth might slow further in the fourth quarter, they were confident the economy would recover again in 1995.

"There's no danger of a double-dip recession," said David Keeble, an economist with IBI International. "We see GDP growth of 2.1 percent for 1994, rising quite rapidly to 3.4 in 1995."

The government, counting on strong growth to help cut record unemployment of 12.7 percent before presidential elections next spring, dismissed any possible slowdown as temporary.

## Dollar Steady As Pound Falls

Bloomberg Business News

**LONDON** — The dollar was little changed in Europe Thursday in light trading on the American Thanksgiving holiday.

The pound, which ended at \$1.5619, also was quoted against the Deutsche mark at 2.4316 DM, its lowest since Oct. 21.

The dollar closed at 1.5585 DM, little changed from 1.5574 DM early in the session, and at 98.43 yen.

The economy was "on a strong growth path" and would grow at least 2.3 percent in 1994 even if the final quarter showed zero growth, an Economy Ministry official said, adding that zero growth was unlikely.

Internal demand remained strong in the third quarter, rising 0.9 percent after a 1.1 percent rise in the second quarter.

But more signs that the economy was slowing came from separate data showing household spending on manufactured goods in October falling 2.5 percent after a rise of 0.1 percent in September.

Darren Williams, an analyst with Merrill Lynch & Co., said the spending data highlighted the "still fragile nature of the French recovery and in particular the consumer sector."

### ■ Competition Topic for EU

European Union leaders must use their summit meeting next month in Essen, Germany, to speed up structural reforms and increase competitiveness with the rest of the world, EU industrialists said in Brussels.

The European Round Table, a group of 40 leaders of the biggest companies in the 12-nation Union, called for cutting across a wide spectrum, including energy, transportation, telecommunications and government.

# Kiev Takes Free-Market Pledge

## Pragmatic Ukraine Leader Sees 'No Other Choice'

By Peter Passell

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Leonid Kuchma, president of Ukraine since July, made the rounds this week to try to persuade Americans to come to the aid of his country.

To almost no one's surprise, the blunt,

poised politician — once the manager of the Soviet Union's premier nuclear missile factory — argued that Ukrainians were finally ready to take the plunge into free markets.

tactics to keep the peace internally. Anything that could have gone wrong, though, did. The first nationalist government, led by Leonid M. Kravchuk, was more interested in politics than policy," Mr. Sniebel said.

Mr. Kravchuk popped up obsolete industries, ran gigantic deficits to support social spending and financed im-

"We have no other choice," Mr. Kuchma said.

What may be surprising is that a lot of analysts, despite their experience with unfulfilled promises by post-Soviet reformers, take his words seriously. Indeed, among Western advocates of rapid conversion to a market economy in the ex-Soviet republics, enthusiasm for Mr. Kuchma's plan borders on the unbridled.

"Ukraine," said John Mroz, director of the Institute for East-West Studies in New York, "could be the economic success story of 1995."

John Mroz, director of the Institute for East-West Studies

ports — notably natural gas — with loans from other former Soviet republics.

The result was hyperinflation and a collapse in production. The World Bank estimates that prices doubled in 1991, rose 15-fold in 1992 and 41-fold in 1993.

Aanders Astlund, a Swedish economist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington and an adviser to the new government, says he believes national output has fallen by half since 1991.

As Mr. Mroz baldly puts it: "Ukraine was desperate for change, on the verge of economic and political collapse."

And change is what it is about to get. At first, Mr. Kuchma hardly seemed the sort to break the crucible. He was after all a man in Mr. Mroz's words, from "the pinnacle of the military-industrial complex." But Westerners underestimated his pragmatism and political skill.

Apparently with little direct knowledge of economics, Mr. Kuchma surrounded himself with competent technocrats. Equally important, he alternately

bullied and flattered the parliamentary opposition into submission.

Mr. Kuchma's economic policies look like an amalgam of the shock therapy imposed in Poland in 1990 and the rapid privatization under way in Russia. Prices have been decoupled.

And thanks to the quiet resistance of the central bank in the waning months of the Kravchuk administration, inflation is down to a level that is almost tolerable.

The next steps are more ambitious. One goal is to curb industrial credit, allowing nonmonopoly enterprises to profit from deregulation so that markets can determine the survivors.

Another is to phase out the budget deficit, largely by eliminating subsidies. Still another is to raise domestic energy prices and eliminate barriers to exports. All these measures are to be buttressed by privatization financed by vouchers.

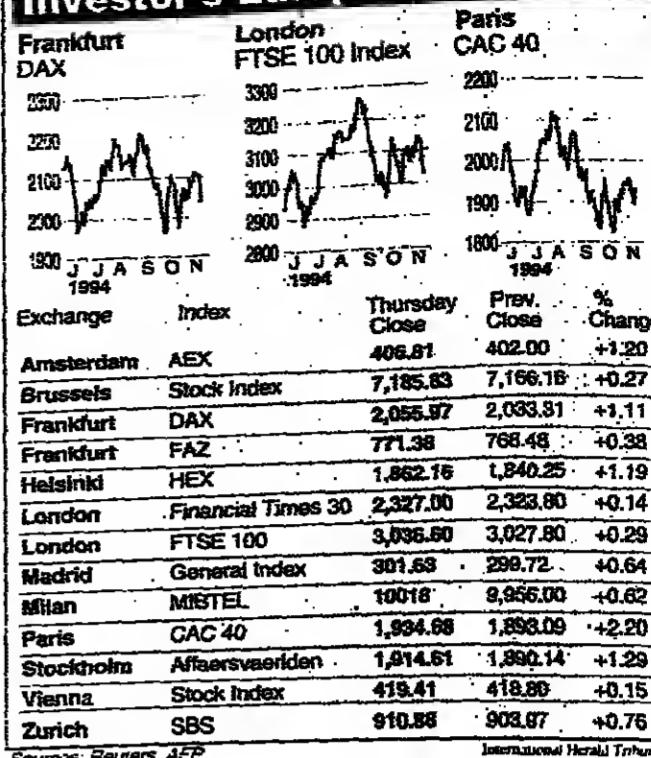
Mr. Astlund, who has seen equally grand plans scaled back in Russia, is nonetheless optimistic about Ukraine's dash for capitalism. For one thing, he argues, the collapse of obsolete industry has virtually run its course. For another, the "social fabric is pretty much intact."

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank stand prepared to finance a good portion of the stabilization effort.

What is unclear, however, is whether the rich industrialized countries will do their part. Neither the United States nor the European Union seems inclined to lend more than token sums for the effort.

Mr. Kuchma, who recently rammed through legislation confirming the promise by Ukraine to dismantle its strategic nuclear weapons, makes no secret of his frustration. This may be the last chance for a long time, he suggests, to create a prosperous Ukraine that can anchor stability in Eastern Europe.

## Investor's Europe



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• Britain plans to privatize Railtrack, which owns and operates the rail infrastructure, by April 1997, in what will be one of the country's largest-ever stock offerings, the transport secretary said.

• Porsche AG said higher sales narrowed its loss for the year ended July 31 by 37 percent, to 150 million Deutsche marks (\$97 million). Volkswagen AG said it would offer early retirement to about 2,000 workers by year-end.

• Allied Domecq PLC, a British food and drinks company, reported a 16 percent jump, to £10 million (\$187 million), in pretax profit for the 28 weeks to mid-September, under new accountancy procedures.

• Mo och Domsjö AB, a Swedish paper producer, said it returned to profitability in the first nine months of the year because sales and paper prices increased and costs were tightly controlled. Pretax profit was 1.01 billion kronor (\$137 million).

• Pierre Guichet, the chairman of the French telecommunications firm Alcatel CITE SA, will stay in jail until the end of month while an investigation into charges of overbilling France Telecom SA is completed, a spokesman said.

• Henkel KGaA, a German chemical company, said higher investment income and lower costs raised pretax profit 15 percent, to 485 million DM, in the first nine months from a year earlier.

• Hoechst AG and Bayer AG, German chemical industry rivals, have agreed to pool their textile dyestuff operations in a 50-50 joint venture expected to have sales of 2 billion DM.

Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters

## TOKYO: Analysts Are in Demand

Continued from Page 13

"Intel has known about this since the summer; why didn't they tell anyone?" asked Andrew Schulman, the author of a series of technical books on PCs.

The company said that after it discovered the problem this summer, it ran models of simulations of different applications, with the help of outside experts, to determine whether the problem was serious.

The error was made public this month after Thomas Nicely, a mathematics professor at Lynchburg College in Virginia, sent an electronic-mail message to several colleagues, asking them to check their machines for the error.

"Unfortunately, we became the training ground for the American companies," said Mario Maltz, branch manager for Kleinwort Benson.

The bidding war has arisen just as foreign investment in Tokyo stocks, active earlier in the year, has been waning. The Nikkei stock index is treading water at just less than half the peak it hit in December 1989, and average turnover is far below the level most houses need to cover fixed costs.

Revenues have declined so far that some brokers, including W.I. Carr, County, Natwest and Kidder, Peabody & Co., have withdrawn from equities trading in Tokyo over the past two years.

## CHIP: An Intel Microprocessor Has a Math Problem

Continued from Page 13

**BLOOMBERG BUSINESS NEWS**

**LONDON** — The dollar was little changed in Europe Thursday in light trading on the American Thanksgiving holiday.

The pound, which ended at \$1.5619, also was quoted against the Deutsche mark at 2.4316 DM, its lowest since Oct. 21.

The dollar closed at 1.5585 DM, little changed from 1.5574 DM early in the session, and at 98.43 yen.

corrected then, at the design stage. That change took some time to make its way through the chip production process, and Intel has only recently begun providing its largest customers with the revised chips, the company said.

Intel acknowledged that the flaw could affect scientific and engineering users in rare cases. Stephen L. Smith, the company's engineering manager for the Pentium, said discussions were under way with scientists and engineers.

Some computer users said they believed that Intel had not acted quickly enough after discovering the error.

Intel said the problem came to its attention in June and was

caught by a team of Intel researchers.

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## BASF 3d-Period Profit Soars

Reuters

**LUDWIGSHAFEN**, Germany — BASF AG said Thursday its third-quarter pretax profit more than quadrupled, but the company said it needed to cut jobs and costs to improve its outlook.

BASF said profit rose to 526 million Deutsche marks (\$340 million) from 124 million DM in 1993.

BASF stock rose 7.10 DM to 309.70.

For the first nine months, pretax profit rose to 1.2 billion DM from 607 million DM.

Jürgen Strube, chairman of the management board, said that for the year, he expected a rise in pretax profit to more than 1.6 billion DM. In 1993, the company earned 1.06 billion DM.

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# Tokyo Money Heads for Bonds

Bloomberg Business News

**TOKYO** — Investors running for cover from sliding Japanese share prices are seeking refuge in the stability of government bonds. Some analysts said Thursday that this could be the start of a trend.

Bond prices here have risen by about 1 percent in the last three trading days.

"The bond market is being given a renewed lease on life on the perception that funds will flow from stocks to bonds," said Cameron Umetsu, an analyst at UBS Securities Ltd.

Traders said persistently weak stocks would tempt Japan's institutional investors—especially life insurers—to shift to bonds. And analysts said volatility in the world's currency markets was likely to keep that money in Japan.

"Japanese investors, particularly insurance companies, have become increasingly concerned about currency risk," Marshall Gittler of Merrill Lynch said.

If that prompts Japanese life insurers to put some of their 160 trillion yen (\$1.63 trillion) into domestic government bonds, the market could see a sustained lift, analysts said.

Many analysts agreed that a 3 percent fall in the Nikkei Stock Average this week had ignited the bond rally. Some said moderate economic growth and nearly steady consumer prices meant higher bond prices could continue for the next three months.

"With a feeble economic recovery and no fears of infla-

## Asia Markets Turn Calm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG** — Calm returned to Asia's markets Thursday after two days of heavy selling, but domestic worries kept Tokyo, Taipei and Seoul under pressure.

The outlook for the region's bourses remained bearish on fears that higher interest rates would weaken the U.S. economy, despite indications of confidence returning to Wall Street, which fell only 3.36 points Wednesday.

Bargain-hunters made the most of the two-day sell-off, with Hong Kong, Bangkok, Manila and Singapore trading higher and Sydney making the strongest gain of the day.

Tokyo, which was closed Wednesday for a holiday, was one of the worst performing markets Thursday. The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues dropped 225 points, or 1.4 percent, to 18,701, in sympathy with the plunge in U.S. stock markets this week.

In Hong Kong, the Hang Seng index gained 71.83 points, or 0.8 percent, to close at 8,647.86, supported by strong gains in utility stocks and by the steady performance of U.S. equities on Wednesday.

In Singapore, the blue-chip Straits Times Industrials index gained 18.59 points to 2,236.40, with dealers saying some confidence was returning to the market.

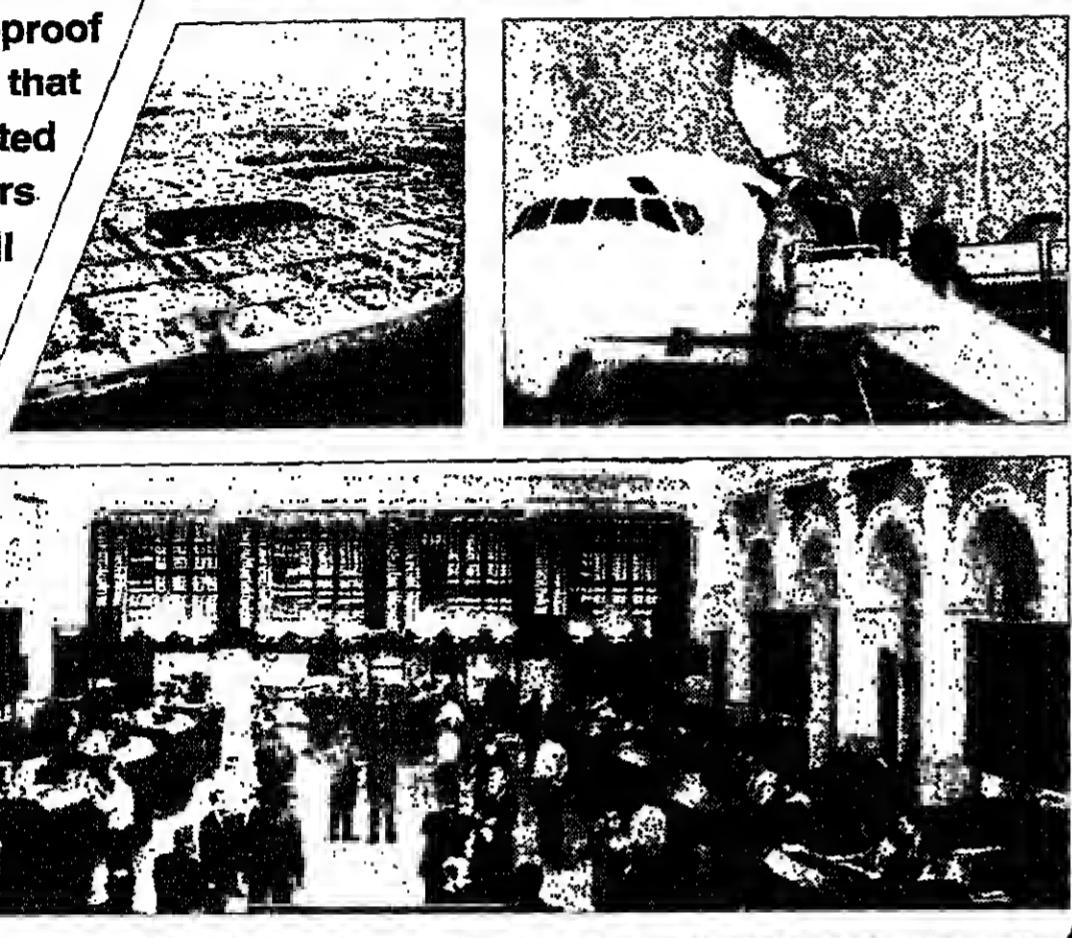
(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

SPONSORED SECTION

# GERMANY HAMBURG

Hamburg has local industries in 11 major economic sectors, each employing over 10,000 people.

The city-state's strategies have brought about a recession-proof economy that has attracted Investors from all over the world.



Hamburg, with its historic skyline, boasts an international port, sophisticated air-freight connections and a thriving local economy.

## A LONG-TERM, GLOBAL APPROACH TO INVESTMENT

*A broad-based strategy has proven effective.*

**H**uge investments make the front pages of the world's newspapers and create jobs by the thousands. That is why most state and municipal business-development corporations focus their efforts on securing these single-shot "economy boosters," resulting in fierce competition for them.

Recent studies have shown that huge investments are more often announced than actually carried out, and, even when they are implemented, often do not succeed as well as predicted.

City planners traditionally concentrate on building up one or two glamorous indus-

tries – current favorites are microelectronics or communications systems – rather than encouraging a broad range of activities.

**S**tep-two investment

Typically, it was for "step two or step three investments," explains Thomas Erich, senior investment counselor at HWF. "These investments generally represented an upgrading of existing facilities by electronics producers, skilled trade and technical services firms, and media and medical operations."

As sources of investment, certain countries – including Japan and the United States – are prized by business development corporations, which tend to focus on them to the exclusion of others.

**N**ot HWF. "While we've been successful in facilitating Japanese and American investment in our city-state, these are just two of the many countries at which we've targeted our efforts," says Mr. Düdden.

This policy has helped to make Hamburg Germany's most disparate international business community, with a particularly strong and fast-growing presence in Asia. In 1994, some 87 non-German companies set up shop in the city-state, very near 1992's record totals.

To date, Hamburg has 3,000 non-German companies, including such sizable "new Asian" contingents as those from Indonesia, Korea, Hong Kong and – leading the pack – the People's Republic of China, along with a large influx of companies from Central and Eastern Europe.

**P**ort-driven expansion

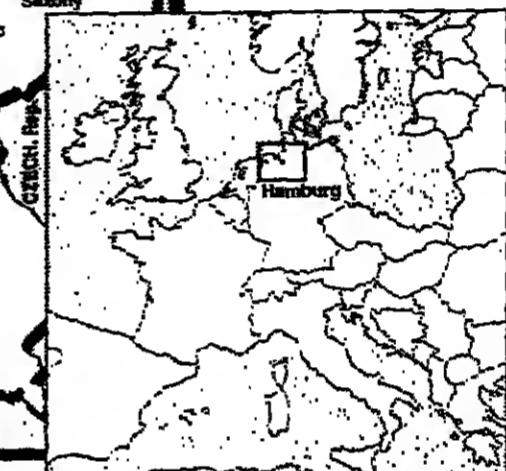
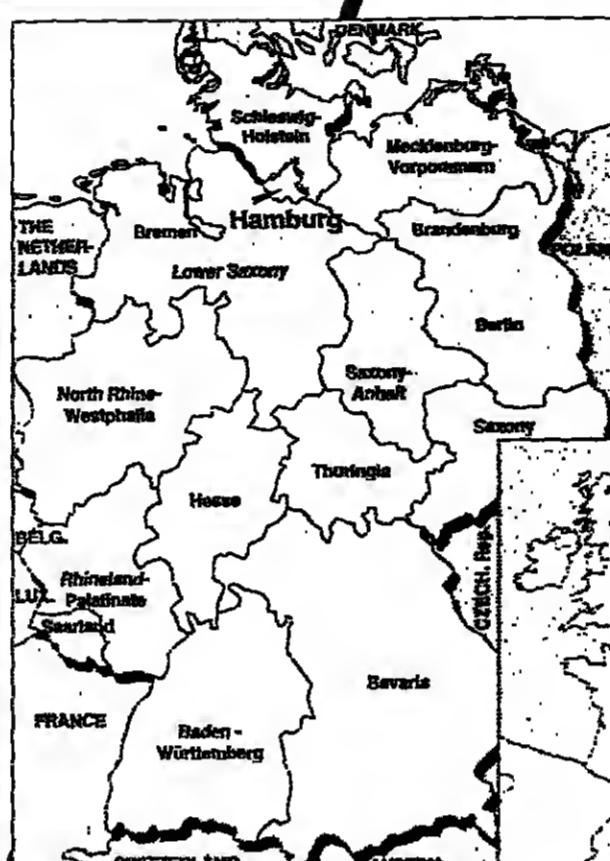
"To be fair, this diversity has not entirely been a result of concerted, deliberate actions. It is something of a by-product arising from the city's unique given," Mr. Düdden says. "This diversity has, in fact, been 'port-driven'." One-tenth of Germany's trade with the rest of the world (and Germany is the world's second-largest trading nation) passes through Hamburg, most of it through the port.

The port's position of primacy in Germany's international trade has been further consolidated over the past few years. In 1993, the port's throughput of 65.9 million tons set yet another record. The port registered a 12.3 percent gain, also a record, in container traffic.

This trend is gathering strength in 1994. For the first half of the year, Hamburg's 14.5 percent-plus in throughput amounted to a gain of 4.2 million tons, representing just under half of the entire country's increase during the period. Main sources of growth: container trade with China and Russia, according to trade reports.

With all this global trade, it is not surprising that the Port of Hamburg has served as many international trading companies' point of arrival in the city. For practical reasons, many of these companies have then upgraded their operations into sales offices, assembly plants and finally production facilities.

"You can almost trace this progress in terms of distance from the quays and the Freihafen [the city's free port] itself," says Mr. Düdden, adding: "with our 'long-time foreigners' now being located in our belt of technology and business parks on the city's outer rim."



## RESEARCH: HIGH TECH AND HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE LABS

*State-of-the-art centers are used by many companies.*

**R**esearch facilities are expensive to build and to run. They are used for only a fraction of each working day, and many systems remain idle for hours, even weeks. It is not surprising that the Deutsche Elektronen-Synchrotronstrahlung (Desy for short) has been pioneering a "rent-a-lab" approach in Germany during the last year.

Industrial companies are offered the use of Desy's Hasylab (short for Hamburg Synchrotron Laboratory) when it is not in use by staff researchers. Instead of flat payments, the corporate users are asked to provide funding support for the lab's operations. The idea of sharing lab space and costs has proven extremely popular. Wacker-Chemie, Germany's largest producer of chip-grade silicon, has entered into an extensive

working arrangement to use Hasylab, as has a Danish producer of power plant "scrubbers."

In 1993, 180 research institutes located in 20 countries used Hasylab, which was founded in 1979, some 15 years after Desy itself was set up. Today, Desy anchors an R&D community comprising 235 research and technology transfer institutes of all kinds.

The Deutsches Klimarechenzentrum (DKRZ), German center for computer-based research into the environment is one of these institutes. Using the most powerful computer in Germany, the DKRZ coordinates the research work and operations of a pan-European climate-monitoring network. It will soon upgrade its work to enable it to issue the Continent's most detailed weather forecasts.

The overall result of the city-state's approach seems to have been a recession-proof local economy. Over the last five years, Hamburg has been Germany's fastest-growing state, even managing to scrape through the recession, called the country's worst in the last five decades, with a minimal 0.3 percent downturn in annual rate of GDP. This year, in a vigorous turnaround, the city-state is set to record a 2.7 percent GDP growth.

**H**eavy Investment

Hamburg has local industries in 11 major economic sectors (each employing more than 10,000 people), including media, software, finance houses, construction, and even the chemical and electronics industries.

Another yield from HWF's policy has been heavy amounts of investment. The more than 1 billion Deutsche marks recorded in long-term capital allocations in the 1994 financial year (ending August 31) by the city-state's private sector

## The place to be and to be seen in Hamburg

• This office and commercial building features excellent technical equipment and infrastructure, complementing and enhancing the modernity of its architecture and design.

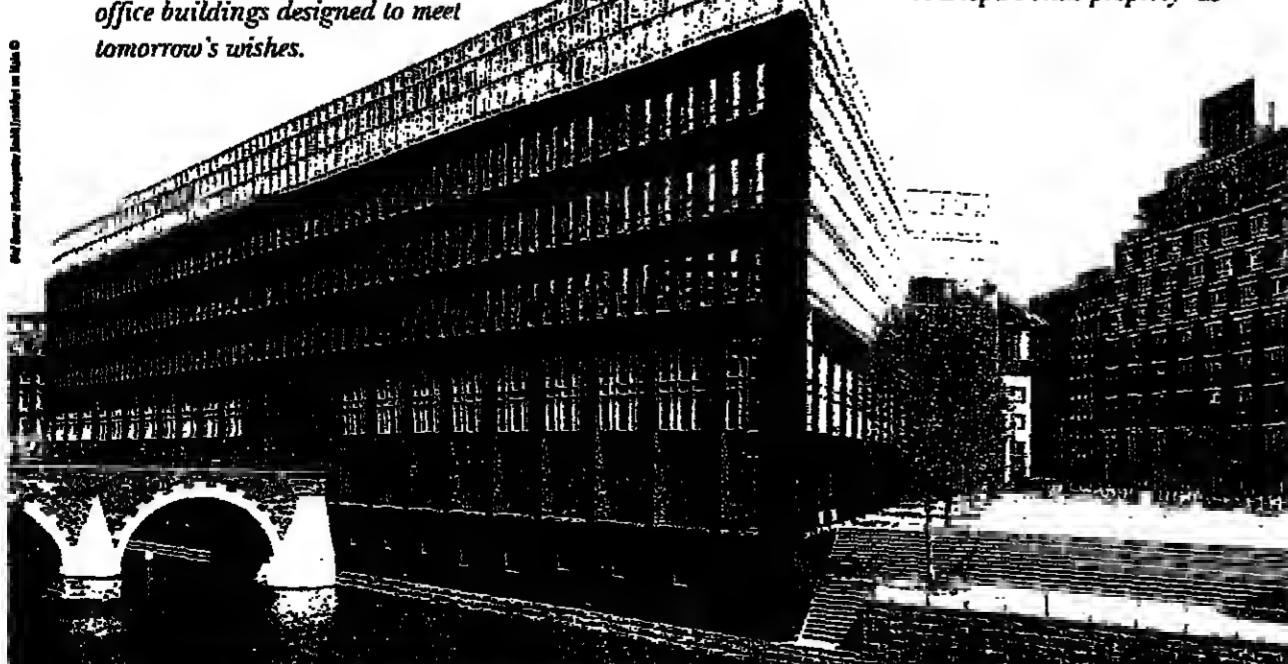
• It has a sensational location, in the heart of downtown Hamburg. It is situated on the city's picturesque Alsterfleet inland waterway, which connects the city's harbour and the Alster lakes. Vis à vis is one of Hamburg's main shopping streets, the Neuer Wall. Very close by are the city's most important banks, media and trading companies.

• The Fleethof – the first of today's office buildings designed to meet tomorrow's wishes.

- A full selection of space for offices and shops, all at reasonable prices.
- A diversity of individual unit sizes and configurations, all designed to produce a high efficiency and economy of use.
- Excellent transport links. The building is within close proximity of the city's U-Bahn (metro) and S-Bahn (regional railway). It has an ample supply of in-house parking spaces; a luxury hotel is located across the market place.

Hamburg  
**FLEET**  
HF

*A Despa Fonds property*



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*The University Hospital of Hamburg-Eppendorf, one of the largest medical facilities in Europe.*

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**HWF**  
Hamburgische Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftsförderung mbH  
Hamburg Business Development Corporation  
Hamburger Str. 11, D-22083 Hamburg  
Tel.: (49-40) 22 70 19 36 - Fax: (49-40) 22701929

**HAMBURG MESSE UND CONGRESS GMBH**  
Hamburg Trade Fair Authority  
Jungiusstr. 13, D-20308 Hamburg  
Tel.: (49-40) 35 69-0 - Fax: (49-40) 35692403

## THE CITY-STATE OF HAMBURG

Area: 755 square kilometers - Population: 1.67 million - Mayor/Governor: Henning Voscherau

**DESPA DEUTSCHE SPARKASSEN-IMMOBILIEN-ANLAGE-GESELLSCHAFT MBH**  
Mainzer Landstrasse 37, D-60329 Frankfurt  
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**TOURISMUS-ZENTRALE HAMBURG (TZH)**  
Tourist Information Hamburg  
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Tel.: (49-40) 300 51-0 - Fax: (49-40) 30051254

## TRADE FAIRS MARKETED AS INFORMATION EVENTS

*Expansion stems from development of events and services abroad.*

The label "trade-fair authority" does not even begin to describe the work of such organizations as Hamburg Messe und Congress GmbH. Hamburg Messe does, of course, still hold trade fairs; events scheduled for 1995 are to begin with REISEN Hamburg (travel market) in February and end with Hanse-Börse '95 (fossils, rocks and the like) in December. By carefully tailoring its events to fit markets and demand, Hamburg Messe is successful in its original trade-fair function. In fact, Hamburg Messe's three major autumn events in 1994 set all-time individual records for visitor and exhibitor attendance.

The associated congresses, workshops and "information" displays staged in conjunction with each of these events are also setting records and greatly expanding the organization's trade-fair functions. In this regard, Hamburg Messe is by no means unique.

"All of Germany's trade-fair authorities are now living more from the quality of market information disseminated through the fair than the quantity of goods displayed at them," points out Professor Franz Zeithammer, president of Hamburg Messe.

The bulk of the recent expansion undertaken by Germany's trade-fair authorities has stemmed from the development of events and services abroad, specifically in Asia and Central and Eastern Europe.

In the People's Republic of China, for instance, Hamburg Messe supplied the ideas and the know-how that Chiao's "Portex," the harbor technologies event launched in 1987 and to be held for the fourth time in Shanghai in early December. Hamburg Messe has also successfully created events in St. Petersburg and Prague.

Perhaps the unwieldy "international trade-fair organizer and market developer" is the appropriate job description for the organization. Even this, however, does not encompass a whole sector of its activities, particularly concerning Asian markets.

Asia, until very recently, has been very much the unknown continent for most of Germany's business community, despite the many high-budget projects carried out there by German companies and the ever-rising volume of trade conducted by

German companies in the area.

Knowledge of Asian markets has been limited in Hamburg, too, even though the city probably knows Asia better than most European cities do. The city's import-exporters had a total trading volume of 17 billion Deutsche marks (\$10.9 billion) with Asian customers in 1993, up around 4 percent over 1992. And a growing number of Asian companies - around 400 - have established themselves in Hamburg.

"It's not at all a question of ignorance, but rather that there's an increasing amount to know," says Mr. Zeithammer, adding: "Each year, thousands of new companies are founded in Asia. Like their predecessors, they quickly progress from being single-family operations to major producers and distributors. This rise to the top is also taking place on the regional level. Today, there are 20 individual areas in China that form internationally sized markets, as opposed to only four or five several years ago."

"Hence the proliferation of product exhibitions, which provide compact, comprehensive introductions to regions, their companies and industrial sectors. For identical reasons, these exhibitions are popular in Central and Eastern Europe, where a whole new generation of companies has been founded and is now rapidly maturing."

Since 1986, Hamburg Messe has staged both trade fairs and product exhibitions with and for its Asian partners, either as "stand-alone" events or as part of its international fairs, in both Hamburg and abroad.

In 1994, in addition to its event in Shanghai, the authority held China Products Expo '94, SHANGTEC and Asia Expo in Hamburg; Hamburg Messe's SMM (Shipbuilding, Machinery and Marine Technology Exhibition and Conference) also featured a Chinese presence.

Fast-developing industrial and geographic sectors are by no means the exclusive preserve of Asia or Eastern Europe. America is still the land of most "breakthrough" activities, with today's Silicon Valleys located everywhere from the Northwest to North Carolina. And the Hamburg trade-fair authority sees a major role for itself in the top 20 of the world's trade-fair authorities.

To serve these companies, Hamburg Messe has set up a representative office in the United States.

Hamburg Messe has only 90,000 square meters of covered floor space, small by German standards and for an organization with such an international range of activities, ranked in the top 20 of the world's trade-fair authorities.

But what about a more accurate label for the kind of activities Hamburg Messe organizes? One suggestion: International Market Information Events.

"Sounds a bit like a high-level seminar or briefing, but it's not bad," Mr. Zeithammer says diplomatically, adding: "Market information is the fare of trade."

High-tech companies, says Mr. Zeithammer.

"As these companies are

very long on potential but

very short on international

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# SPORTS

## The View From Anne Boleyn's Window, Including the Bad Bounces

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — I must admit to worrying that the game might be stuffy and self-defeating.

"Imagine this is a church wall in a French or English medieval town," said the organizer, Richard Adams, pointing to the indoor court below.

It's easy to imagine. Two men, dressed in modern whites, are playing real tennis in the same medieval courtyard. Of course its main features — the slanting roof, the jutting of walls — have been draped and plastered over. It is a tennis court with nooks and crannies and a net drooping to the specifications of the octet hung inexactly across someone's lawn seven centuries ago.

Surrounding the court are several windows covered with netting, and points are awarded for hitting into some of them. In the corner, behind the left shoulder of the receiving player, is another such window, known as the grille.

"Before she got her head taken off, old Anne Boleyn used to peek out through that window to watch Henry VIII playing," Adams said. "He was supposed to have

been good. Must have been before he put on the weight."

There were more than 700 real tennis courts in France before the revolution brought most of them down. Only three have survived, with 35 more in play around the world, most of them in Britain, and all with the windows and artificial roofs built in. The high walls of this one, at The Queen's Club, are painted black, absorbing the lighting overhead and bringing out the shadows properly as a field of 24 men play for the British Open championship, part of the "grand slam" of real tennis. The tournament, surprisingly, is only 17 years old. Anne Boleyn's window has been covered by a blue wooden board advertising British Land, the sponsor.

The winner will earn £2,000 (\$3,150). "You need to be able to live on the poverty line," said the No. 1 seed, Robert Fahey, a 26-year-old Australian who won the world championship in an upset.

As previous world champion, the 39-year-old Australian Wayne Davies had earned the right to invite challengers to his club in New York, where he is the head professional. His court is slightly larger

than the others, and he had learned how to spin the ball off its walls. No one in seven years had been able to relieve him of the world championship when Fahey began training last spring to do just that.

"He plays a lawn tennis style game, which we both play," Fahey said. "When I

bounced have been held only 108 times.

"The ball's probably quite similar to the one they used to use; not quite as heavy and a little bit bigger maybe," Fahey went on. "The racket hasn't changed. It's one of the only games where it's easy to compare the old champions with the new ones."

**'Before she got her head taken off, old Anne Boleyn used to peek out through that window to watch Henry VIII playing.'**

Richard Adams, tournament organizer.

started playing, he was the best, so I tried to play the way he did."

By "lawn tennis style" he meant a more powerful game, as opposed to the traditional style of placement and backspin. Fahey became the youngest world champion in history, which means something in this sport. "This is the oldest world championship of any sport ongoing," he said. "The world title has been sort of continuous for something like 500 years."

The lawn tennis championships at Wim-

barton Tennis Club in Australia — it's known as royal tennis there and as court tennis in the United States — Fahey constructs 200 balls per month by hand. Each one takes a half-hour and can last for two years, though its yellow-felt cover is usually replaced weekly. It's solid and smaller than the ones at Wimbledon, and it bounces like a tennis ball that has been played in the rain for a few weeks.

It's also slightly lopsided, like the soccer

balls and basketballs in the days before television came along and ruined everything. The small head of the racket is lopsided, too, shaped like a hand, supposedly, but more resembling a teardrop. Leaned up simply against a wall, the racket has the personality of the chair in Van Gogh's bedroom. More powerful graphite rackets have been outlawed for fear they would change the game.

It all fits together wonderfully. If Wimbledon is becoming less of a joy and more of a habit — unhappy, staccato points contested by self-important players — then this is the real game, as real as the everyday job of adapting oneself to a new house. The reality is that bad bounces happen all the time. The skill is to bounce oo' them, perhaps even to enjoy them. There are no McEnroes here — two outbursts of swearing or ball/racket throwing and you're out. The marker or umpire, is always a fellow player.

As only 38 courts remain in play, with new ones running in the neighborhood of \$750,000, it still seems the domain of the rich. For social purposes, a prospective

player wouldn't take up real tennis unless he felt comfortable mixing with that crowd. Adams, who is a strategic account for Microsoft, and his friend, Julie Russell-Carter, a marketing executive for a dental group, fulfilled a dream of playing on every court in the world over the last year and found there are all types of foolishness.

Old rich or new rich — who's the bigger snob? The 20-something millionaire in all-whites who thinks he's god's gift because the public's been sold on lawn tennis? Or his peer in all-whites who can't earn more than \$3,000 this week for hitting a ball through Anne Boleyn's window?

"It's the old rich in America," Adams said with a roll of the eyes.

"It's the Racquet Club in New York," Russell-Carter added. "They don't allow women there. They don't even smile about it. You'd think people would at least make some kind of joke about it, or tell you they're uncomfortable about the rule. But they put you in a small room and say you can wait in there."

There you have it.

## Skiers' Coldness To Waiver Melts

By Ken Shulman  
Special to the Herald Tribune

FLORENCE — It is not unlikely that the waiver printed on the back of every lift ticket, and the message is equally clear: You ski at your own risk.

As unusually temperate European weather wiped out the first two races of the men's World Cup season, a new waiver promoted by race organizers, and summarily submitted to both male and female athletes for approval, has set the ski world sizzling.

The waiver, known as the circuit as the "athlete's declaration," was born in Rio de Janeiro at the annual June congress of the International Ski Federation, or FIS. In a wide-ranging revision of its existing regulations, the federation decided that only athletes in possession of a valid FIS license could compete on the World Cup circuit.

And there was the rub. Because, as stated clearly in article 206.2 of the new FIS regulation, "The FIS license will be issued exclusively to those athletes who have personally signed the request form and the athlete's declaration."

Either sign or stay away, the athletes have been told. And after an initial brave resistance, it appears that the skiers' resolve is beginning to melt.

The impetus for the risk waiver was generated by the World Cup resorts that host the various events. These organizers were concerned about their liability in the case of the injury or death of one of the competitors.

Last January, the Austrian skier Ulrike Maier was killed during a downhill race in Garmisch, Germany. An initial analysis of the film of the accident

seemed to indicate that Maier had hit her head on a wooden post protecting an electric timing device that organizers had placed beside the course. Hubert Schweighofer, Maier's companion and the father of the couple's daughter, sued the Garmisch resort for negligence.

In October, a Munich court dismissed Schweighofer's suit, on the ground that the court had not discovered any negligence on the part of the Garmisch resort. The Munich magistrate, Rüdiger Hödl, added that Maier had not hit her head on the timing post, but rather on a pile of snow on the border of the race course. Schweighofer, calling the ruling "incomprehensible and scandalous," said he would appeal the decision.

The new FIS regulation was ratified in October by all of the national ski federations except Italy's, translated into the various national languages and submitted to the athletes for signature.

The mandatory risk waiver sent out shock waves among the athletes on the World Cup circuit. Alberto Tomba, the Italian slalom star and three-time Olympic gold medalist, was one of the first skiers to voice his reservations, along with a teammate, Peter Runggaldier. Sweden's Pernilla Wiberg, runner-up in last year's women's World Cup standings and a gold medal winner in the combined event at Lillehammer, called the measure "blackmail," but said she would sign the document.

Several athletes and federation officials protested the timing of the measure, arguing they had not been allowed enough time to read and discuss the document. The Swedish federa-



**WARMING UP** — The French-bred Hernando, entered in Sunday's \$4 million Japan Cup, being taken for a gallop Thursday by Cash Asmussen. The odds-on favorites are expected to be France's Apple Tree and the Brazilian-bred Sandpit.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## PEANUTS



## SCOREBOARD

### NBA Standings

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### Atlantic Division

##### Midwest Division

##### Pacific Division

#### WESTERN CONFERENCE

##### Central Division

##### Midwest Division

##### Pacific Division

#### Major College Scores

##### TODAY'S GAMES

##### WEDNESDAY'S GAMES

##### THURSDAY'S GAMES

##### FRIDAY'S GAMES

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##### SATURDAY'S GAMES

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# SPORTS



Roberto Baggio dodged Admira Wacker defender Helmut Graf for the first of his two goals, giving Juventus a 2-0 lead.

## Canadian Football: A New Indignity?

By Anne Swanson

*Washington Post Service*

TORONTO — Canadians have feared for years that their nation was being stolen by their neighbor to the south. Their movie stars leave for Hollywood, their tourists for Florida. And an expansion team from Baltimore, a team less than a year old and with no name, may well win the 85-year-old Grey Cup, the emblem of the proud game of Canadian football.

This is only the second season in which American franchises have been allowed in the Canadian Football League. So when a 14-12 playoff victory over the Winnipeg Blue Bombers last Sunday sent Baltimore to the championship game against the British Columbia Lions this Sunday in Vancouver, Canadians were quick to worry that they were losing yet another national tradition.

"Since the Yanks have taken over much in this country that's worth taking, why should the CFL not go along with the trend?" a columnist, Jim Hunt, wrote in Monday's editions of the Toronto Sun.

Las Vegas and Shreveport, Louisiana, also have first-time CFL franchises this season. Last year, Sacramento, California, became the first American home for a CFL team. This week, a new expansion franchise will be awarded to Memphis, Tennessee; San Antonio, Texas; Birmingham, Alabama; Milwaukee; Hartford, Connecticut, and Long Island, New York, have been mentioned as possible sites for another. That would bring the total number of teams in the CFL to 14, eight of them Canadian and six American.

The southern migration of Canadian football mirrors the gradual transformation of the National Hockey League from a Canadian institution to a predominantly American phenomenon and raises fears that the one sport Canada had left to itself is being sucked away.

"The league is in grave danger of losing its Canadian identity," editorialized the Toronto Star when the Las Vegas franchise was announced. "There is the very real prospect of a Grey Cup game pitting, say, Sacramento against Nashville. The tradition of an all-Canadian Grey Cup that knits East and West together for one day a year will be lost."

According to the CFL commissioner, Larry Smith, southern expansion was not a choice but a necessity. Attendance at games has been declining steadily for several years, as has television viewership. Smaller-market teams such as the Ottawa Rough Riders and the Hamilton Tiger-Cats live hand-to-mouth.

"We had two options: Stay as a league north of the border and skimp along, or get into bigger markets and grow our business," Smith said. He added that he would like to see the CFL expand to 24 teams, and is currently negotiating with 10 interested U.S. cities.

Smith did not put it this way, but the implication for Canadian football is the same as for other entities perceived as endangered in Canada: If Canadians want to keep them, they should buy more of them.

"People in Canada have had a long time to enjoy football, and the reason we've had to expand to the U.S. is because of mediocre acceptance," said

Dan Ferrone, president of the Canadian Football League

Players Association, which endorses the expansion.

Winnipeg fans at last Sunday's game, played in below-freezing temperatures with winds blowing at 35 miles (55 kilometers) an hour, indicated displeasure with the American incursion. A banner hanging at the game said, "No Grey in the U.S.A.," and two fans held the Stars and Stripes upside down — in a reference to the 1992 World Series, between Toronto and Atlanta, when Marlin's on parade inadvertently upended Canada's maple leaf flag.

Although the game is similar to American football, there are some key differences. Each team uses 12 players rather than 11, and the field is 110 yards long and 65 yards wide. Three downs are played rather than four. The game is faster-paced, and, especially because the end zone is deeper, there is more passing. The Bombers lost Sunday's game, for instance, partly because a pass from the quarterback, Matt Dunigan, to the slotback, Gerald Wilcox, in the end zone was deflected when it hit the crossbar.

Canadian fans complain that Baltimore's inaugural season has been so sensational because the team is not covered by the same rules as those governing Canadian-based franchises. Like Canadian radio and television stations, Canadian football

must meet Canadian-content quotas. None of the four American teams has any Canadian players, while all eight of the Canadian franchises must limit American participation to 17 players out of a 37-man roster.

Baltimore aficionados point out, however, that the other U.S. franchises have been struggling this season, and that their success comes because management selected seasoned CFL veterans as players along with some rookies, and chose as coach a six-time Grey Cup winner, Don Matthews — an American.

The team has been received

enthusiastically in Baltimore, where attendance at Memorial Stadium routinely has been averaging more than 35,000 — almost twice as much as such struggling CFL teams as the Toronto Argonauts and the Hamilton Tiger-Cats. This is despite the fact that the Baltimore team is nameless.

Owner Jim Speros is still legally prevented from using the name he wants, the Baltimore CFL Colts. Fans who have not forgotten the dark day in 1984 when the National Football League Colts were spirited away to Indianapolis still chant C-O-L-T-S at games, however.

And the players sport horse heads on their helmets and uniforms. Canadian sportswriters have taken to calling the team The Horse With No Name.

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## Author Fay Vincent Puts Down His Pen

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fay Vincent, the former commissioner of major league baseball, says he has decided not to complete the book he and a collaborator have been writing.

"I've decided that it's probably best for baseball and for me that I keep my counsel about the past," Vincent said Wednesday by telephone. "Baseball has enough trouble. I don't need any more controversy in my life."

Vincent, who had been writing the book for

Little Brown, which was paying a \$300,000 advance, said he had completed about two-thirds of what he had planned to write.

When a proposal for the project became public, it caught the attention of some people who were not flattered by the proposal's characterization of them. Bud Selig, the acting commissioner, and Jerry Reinsdorf of the Chicago White Sox were among that group.

They led the move to oust Vincent, who resigned as commissioner on Sept. 7, 1992.

## CROSSWORD

ACROSS  
1 Coming down lightly  
2 Sparkle

10 Feeler  
10 "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy" author  
17 Cavalry mount

18 Ready for romance  
18 Time with monitor  
20 Bird's mess.  
22 Silent screen's Miss

22 Cliff dweller  
24 Paris's darling  
25 Coasted  
27 Oddity

28 Usurper in "The Castle of Otranto"  
29 Summer in Haiti  
31 Modern Abyssinia  
32 Who's a stockbroker  
33 Just fine, thank you  
34 Midnight rider  
40 Air

44 Eye of' Blue Eyes

45 Conjecture  
conclusions  
47 Lip

48 Cheesy sandwich

50 Ran's garments

51 Bobtail mouse

52 Body-building goal

54 Thesis beginning

55 More pure

56 Easy

57 Hoop

58 Credit

59 Down to e — (exact)

60 Outstanding film and TV trio

61 Jungle slasher

62 Come into

63 Not tickle

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Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 24

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22	SOLDIERS	TNUTS
23	LOSE	COST
24	PARTERRE	
25	ORAN	ERIE OUR
26	PILGRIM	SPOTUNE
27	EKE	ANAT OTIC
28	DAMASCUS	FLUENT
29	ICED	HOER
30	SARAN	FEARISES
31	APRILS	SHOWERSHIP
32	RAIN	EASES TORA
33	SITAG	SMART SEEIER

Puzzle by Daniel R. Stark

© New York Times / Edited by Will Shortz

QUALITY THAT LASTS



## Lions Make Bills Look Like Turkeys

The Associated Press

PONTIAC, Michigan — Dave Krieg passed for 351 yards and three touchdowns Thursday while the Detroit Lions' defense harassed Jim Kelly with three sacks and two interceptions in a 35-21 victory over the Buffalo Bills in a National Football League game.

The loss left the Bills (6-6) at 500 deeper into the season than at any time since 1986, the last time they failed to qualify for the playoffs.

It is a situation the Bills clear-

ly aren't used to. Usually at this point in the season, the Bills, who have played in and lost the last four Super Bowls, are concerned with wrapping up home-field advantage for the playoffs.

They might still qualify for the AFC playoffs as a wild card, but the chances of catching the Miami Dolphins and winning the AFC East now seem remote.

The Lions (6-6), who remain alive for a wild card spot in the NFC playoffs, needed only two

plays to two of their four touchdown drives.

Kelvin Pritchett, who had only two sacks all season, recorded all three hits on Kelly. Kelly completed 29 of 35 passes for 273 yards, with a 20-yard TD throw to Russell Copeland and a 27-yard scoring pass to Pete Metzelaars.

But the plays that burn the Bills most were two fourth-quarter interceptions by Detroit safety Willie Clay, each just as Buffalo looked like it might make a comeback.

After the first interception, Krieg went 6-of-6 for 93 yards, the last play a 12-yard TD pass to Brett Ferriman that put the Lions ahead, 28-14.

The Bills answered with a 73-yard, eight-play drive, Kelly scrambling in from 15 yards with 4:04 remaining to narrow the gap to seven points again.

Then, on the second snap of Buffalo's next possession, Clay stepped in front of Thurman Thomas, picked off an underthrown ball and ran 28 yards untouched for the clinching touchdown.

It was the third start for the veteran Krieg, forced to take over after Scott Mitchell broke his right wrist against Green Bay.

The Lions ran a flea-flicker on the second snap of the game and it worked for a 51-yard touchdown. Krieg handed off to Barry Sanders to start the play. He flipped the ball back to Krieg, who found Herman Moore wide open behind Henry Jones.

Sanders, who rushed 19 times for 45 yards, had a 4-yard TD run for a 14-0 lead in the second quarter. (AP, Reuters)

## Juventus Beats Admira, 3-1, in UEFA Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Juventus of Turkey beat Admira Wacker 3-1, on Thursday in a first leg match of the UEFA Cup's third round. The result almost ensured the Italian team's advance into the quarterfinals.

Midfielder Antonio Conte put Juventus ahead in the ninth minute after Admira's goalkeeper, Wolfgang Knaller, failed to handle the ball.

Then it was the turn of Juventus' star, Roberto Baggio, who pushed the ball through defender Helmut Graf's legs to

make it 2-0 in the 16th minute. Baggio got his second goal, in the 42nd minute, after Knaller dived to stop a shot by Baggio. But as the ball squirmed away, Baggio pounced to tap it into the net. Knaller protested in vain to the Scottish referee, Leslie Mottram, that he had had the ball in his hands.

Michael Binder scored for Admira on a binder in the 56th minute.

Napoli got away with just a 1-0 defeat at Eintracht Frankfurt despite being reduced to 10 men for the second half when

defender Fabio Cannavaro was given his second yellow card.

Even then, the German club's goal came from a deflection off Italian defender Renato Buso in the 54th minute.</

## OBSERVER

## Economic Slumberland

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — Reading an article on popular music the other day, I was halfway through before realizing I was asleep.

A primitive conviction that anything can be learned if you have the patience to read about it remains with me despite long exposure to the contrary. Another primitive impulse, however, has lately been sending me into dreamland whenever I delve into difficult subjects.

I will never need sleeping pills as long as there's a computer manual. A page or two on RAM and ROM and I'm the sandman's most peaceful baby.

What anesthetized me in the pop-music article was a reference to punk rock and macho rock. Metal tots are totally knowledgeable on these subjects, but to me they are as remote as the moons of Uranus. To me there is only one kind of rock; namely, loud rock.

It's wonderful that anybody has ears subtle enough to tell punk rock from macho rock, nerd rock or rock-'em-sock-'em rock. I can't do it, and would like to learn, but an ancient inner voice whispers, "Nobody can master everything, pal, so why not settle for a little nap?"

I also understand that whether we're hit by the inflation catastrophe depends on people who buy and sell bonds. If they think we are inflation bound, it's "So long, sweetheart!"

They start buying or maybe selling bonds — I'm not sure which — at a prodigious rate, and the whole country is kaput. So obviously, having us at their mercy, they must be kept happy. Meaning, assured that inflation is not in the cards.

That's why Greenspan and company have to keep raising rates. There's a drawback though. Raising rates keeps the economy hissing and knocking like a car with a missing cylinder.

With each rate rise, businesses that are about to boom slow down instead. Out-of-work people with good job prospects remain out of work instead.

This unhappiness — misery for some — is all for the greater good of the whole country. Hence, commendable.

My question is this: Shouldn't the country treat these people at least as well as it treats its military people? They get uniforms, decent salaries, early-retirement pension plans.

Why not the same for the business people ducking the bank's artillery, the unemployed working stiffs living on pasta and beans? They're on the front line every day sacrificing to keep a terrifying bond market at bay.

This leads to a second economics question: to wit, why are politicians suddenly so eager to make welfare people take jobs? Here is the Federal Reserve doing its best to keep unemployment high so as to pacify bond people, while politicians insist that these already unemployed welfare people become dis-employed.

Does this make economic sense? Wake me if you find out.

New York Times Service

## Buu Chi: Bittersweet Hope of a Vietnamese Artist

By Sherry Buchanan

**H**ONG KONG — November is the month when the northeast monsoon starts soaking Hue, Vietnam's imperial capital and cultural center, where Buu Chi, one of Vietnam's best-known artists, was born and has spent most of his life. This November, Buu Chi hoped he could have a break from the heavy humidity of the monsoon and be allowed to travel to Hong Kong for his one-man, monthlong show at Galerie La Vong, which specializes in Vietnamese art.

He had applied for a passport, but a week before the show was to begin, he still had no news.

Buu Chi still thought he might have a slim chance. He had been allowed to travel in 1988 to Paris, where he lived for six months, although he was refused permission to travel to the United States in 1993. But, he didn't receive his passport.

The door his country has opened to foreign business is shut for him.

ending struggle to control and victimize those who don't agree with them. But he paints with none of the ugly despair and alienation of so many East European artists who suffered as he did for their belief in freedom of expression under totalitarian regimes. He stays somewhere in the background, allowing the image to gain the precision of calligraphy, but with light and color, and make its own statement.

"You have to paint as you live and think," he said in a telephone interview. "I don't belong to any school, to any aims — it isn't necessary. Before being beautiful, you must be truthful, and being truthful means the authentic. I am also interested in the pictorial beauty of my work, but they have to be authentic."

Buu Chi was born in Hue in 1948, the son of a civil servant. His father painted on Sundays, and young Buu Chi started to draw at his father's side. But instead of following his talent as an artist, he went to law school, heeding the paternal warning that "being a painter was a poor man's career."

The Vietnam War, the Tet offensive, the brutal occupation by the Vietcong and the bloody battle in Hue changed all that. Hue was held by the Vietcong for 25 days in 1968, the year of the Tet offensive, which led to a 10-day battle between American troops and the Vietcong that left thousands dead and homeless. Vietcong rockets and American bombs flattened whole neighborhoods.

Buu Chi had just turned 20. The good student and dutiful son became obsessed by the horror and destruction of the war and joined the student peace movement in Hue. In 1971, he was arrested and jailed in Saigon by a South Vietnamese military tribunal for five years for being a "rebellious student." He spent six months in solitary confinement and was repeatedly tortured, but he continued to do powerful ink drawings in his cell at night.

He was released on April 30, 1975, the same day helicopters were airlifted to the collective madness in Kampuchea and even in Vietnam.

His use of color reflects his admiration for Gauguin and van Gogh, whose works he was able to become more familiar with during his stay in Paris. He describes that time as "friends which finally meet," referring to his intimacy with French culture from his days at the lycée in Hue.

His still lifes are mostly in ashen tones, in contrast to the brightly col-



Above, one of Buu Chi's 1994 paintings; at right, a drawing done when he was in jail.

ing Americans still in Saigon from the rooftop of the U.S. Embassy to safety aboard ships of the 7th Fleet as the North Vietnamese tanks prepared to move into Saigon.

"That day I felt I had been liberated at the same time my country had been liberated. That day, I thought I could be a liberator, I was so full of hope that I could build my country," Buu Chi says. It is that bittersweet hope that he pours onto his canvases.

His figurative paintings, which include "Falling Angel," "Renewal of a Soul" and "The Flowering of Life," have brilliant reds, a color that for Buu Chi represents "passion, but also the mental crisis of my soul and the color of blood and suicide," and silvery whites, which in "Falling Angel" "is goodness which happens once in a while, but which is lost in evil. If an angel lives in our world, he can become a devil." "Crazy Clown," the multicolored and tragicomic head balancing a lit candle as if in a circus act, is Buu Chi's image of the collective madness in Kampuchea and even in Vietnam.

His use of color reflects his admiration for Gauguin and van Gogh, whose works he was able to become more familiar with during his stay in Paris. He describes that time as "friends which finally meet," referring to his intimacy with French culture from his days at the lycée in Hue.

His still lifes are mostly in ashen tones, in contrast to the brightly colored figurative paintings. Titles include "Fish Bones," "Dried Squid" and "Falling Cup."

"The coffee cup," he says, "it's me projecting myself into still life. The liquid in the cup, the black liquid is myself. My soul is always bitter." Can it really be that bitter? There is no sarcasm or spite in Buu Chi's voice, and he laughs a lot, usually at himself.

"Or 'Fish Bones,' about the futility of what's left. It's me in the future."

It isn't the guitar-playing singer who likes to wear American T-shirts or the French intellectual who keeps looking for the meaning of life, but the Vietnamese mandarin, full of ancient wisdom, who answers: "I hide my misanthropy behind my sense of humor. Humor hides bitterness, it's



25-6-1973  
Buu Chi  
Che not kien th.

an Oriental way. I don't mean to deceive; one can have a great sense of humor in a life of disappointments."

"I think life is a comedy for those who think and a tragedy for those who feel. I live with this contradiction."

There are only two nudes in the exhibition, serene and loving — the sharp edge and bitterness is gone.

"I don't paint many portraits of women," he says. "I feel it is too intimate, but I admire beauty, sometimes essential, sometimes spiritual."

There is a peaceful place after all in Buu Chi's restless soul. There is also the hope that in the future, he will be able to travel the world to meet those who are captivated by his art.

Sherry Buchanan is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today				Tomorrow			
	High	Low	W	CDF	High	Low	W	CDF
Amsterdam	12.72	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.72	12.53	12.53	12.53
Antwerp	10.55	9.92	R	10.79	10.23	10.23	10.23	10.23
Austria	16.64	11.53	11.53	11.53	16.64	11.53	11.53	11.53
Berlin	10.73	10.53	10.53	10.53	10.73	10.53	10.53	10.53
Bogota	9.48	1.54	R	9.48	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Bonn	14.43	9.32	R	14.43	12.34	12.34	12.34	12.34
Bucarest	12.44	12.33	R	12.44	12.33	12.33	12.33	12.33
Copenhagen	7.42	2.39	R	7.42	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39
Dresden	12.35	10.42	R	12.35	10.42	10.42	10.42	10.42
Eindhoven	12.50	3.95	R	12.50	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
Florence	18.43	7.34	R	18.43	7.34	7.34	7.34	7.34
Geneva	11.02	4.39	R	11.02	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.39
Graz	10.45	3.24	R	10.45	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.24
Hamburg	12.50	3.95	R	12.50	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
London	16.64	12.33	R	16.64	12.33	12.33	12.33	12.33
Lyon	12.44	12.33	R	12.44	12.33	12.33	12.33	12.33
Milan	12.55	5.41	R	12.55	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41
Moscow	9.48	1.54	R	9.48	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Naples	12.44	3.95	R	12.44	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
Paris	12.44	8.09	R	12.44	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.09
Prague	8.43	6.32	R	8.43	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32
Rome	12.44	12.33	R	12.44	12.33	12.33	12.33	12.33
Saint Petersburg	12.01	4.29	R	12.01	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
Stockholm	11.63	4.20	R	11.63	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
Tallinn	2.95	2.07	R	2.95	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07
Vienna	14.43	9.32	R	14.43	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.32
Warsaw	4.03	0.82	R	4.03	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Zurich	9.48	4.79	R	9.48	4.79	4.79	4.79	4.79

Legend: a-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, clu-cloudy, shw-showers, h-hundershowers, r-rain, s-snow, f-fog. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

	North America				Asia			
	Today	High	Low	W	Today	High	Low	W
Alaska	12.11	19.12	pc	12.11	19.12	19.12	19.12	19.12
Asuncion	16.61	6.43	R	16.61	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43
Bangkok	31.95	23.73	R	31.95	23.73	23.73	23.73	23.73
Beijing	11.52	17.82	R	11.52	17.82	17.82	17.82	17.82
Hong Kong	26.73	21.70	R	26.73	20.68	20.68	20.68	20.68
Manila	30.98	23.73	R	30.98	23.73	23.73	23.73	23.73
Manila	32.93	16.87	R	32.93	16.87	16.87	16.87	16.87
Manila	32.93	16.87	R	32.93	16.87	16.87	16.87	